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TURN TO GOLD MAY BE NEXT CHINA MOVE

After Pacification Stabilization Is Held to Be Most Important Step

MANY WOULD DROP SILVER STANDARD

Economist Says Conversion to New Basis Should Be Gradual and Carefully Directed

By DR. TEHYI HSIEH

Economist and Managing Director, Chinese Trade Bureau, Boston

Once the pacification of China is achieved, many feel that the next important step should be the financial stabilization of the country, through conversion from the present silver currency to a gold standard, in order that orderly economic development may follow, and China be restored to its natural place as one of the greatest markets of the world.

The United States and many other countries dependent upon exporting for disposing of a considerable portion of their products are confronted today with the serious problem of large surplus stocks of goods.

Civil strife in China and the unrest in India have a great deal to do with this. Under normal conditions these surpluses would find their way to China and India, either directly or through Japan and England. It is estimated that within the last seven or eight months exports to China from the United States have dropped over 50 per cent, while exports from other countries have probably decreased proportionately.

Drop in Price of Silver

If civil war, banditry and Communistic disturbances have tended to reduce commercial activity in China, they are not, however, the chief cause of the country's impoverishment. This main cause is unquestionably the disastrous drop in the price of silver.

China, with Mexico, is the only large country in the world still left on a silver currency basis. At one time our Chinese silver dollar went up as high as $2.20, American currency, and even in 1920 bar silver was selling at $1.75, gold, per ounce.

Now the price per ounce is but 31 cents. Contrast this with what is regarded as the minimum normal price of 64 cents an ounce, and it becomes evident that the fall in silver prices has cut China's purchasing power in half.

Increased production of silver, combined with a sharp decrease in de-

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King Carol Cheered by Deputies; Crowd Remains Apathetic

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania — Contrast between the enthusiasm of the Chamber of Deputies and the apathy of the crowds in the streets when King Carol opened Parliament for the first time in his reign arouses the comment of political observers here.

There is no doubt that the people are not looking to Parliament with their former confidence for economic relief of which there is pressing need.

The message from the throne Nov. 15 appeared to promise a panacea for every difficulty. With the exception of modification in the administrative law and sharp reduction in the budget the former policy is little changed, yet there is less variance between the party solutions as King Carol has tried to initiate concerted action.

King Carol's arrival in the Parliament building was a great personal triumph since all political parties which so long had been absent had returned to their seats. As the cheering began to wane little Michael seemingly emerged from his father's coat tail which caused a great roar of applause and laughter.

The King and his military staff were dressed in a new deep blue uniform and Michael in blue serge with yellow corporal's epaulettes and a yellow tie.

The gaudy robes of the priests of both churches in skull caps and top hats contrasted with pretty peasant costumes, and the foreign representatives in the background were flanked by entire corps of army generals. From the galleries Bucharest's élite smiled upon the scene.

ROY'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED BY HAITI

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, (AP) — With the streets down town choked with holiday crowds, the National Assembly met Nov. 17 to accept the resignation of Eugene Roy, the Provisional President, and to elect his successor.

The legislative chambers were filled by those, including foreign diplomats, who were admitted by card and there was prolonged applause as President Roy's resignation was accepted. In front of the chamber several thousand had gathered to hear the ceremony as it was broadcast.

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Inquiry Shows Latin America to Be Head Over Heels in Debt

Little Security Found by State and Commerce Departments' Investigation for $5,500,000,000 American Loans

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Latest labor difficulties arising in Peru, coupled with the suspension of payments by one of Lima's most important commercial banks, has further intensified the concern in State Department quarters over the many problems that are increasingly hemming in American loans in Latin-American countries.

During the past 15 years American investments have increased just under 1000 per cent, so that 1930 finds the United States with $5 invested in Latin America for every $4 so placed in Europe. The total United States interest in Latin America, according to Department of Commerce figures, is approximately $5,500,000,000.

The size of these sums and the extremely questionable position in which they have been placed in recent months by the widespread depression and revolution throughout Latin America, have caused both the State and Commerce Departments to engage in an exhaustive survey of the whole Latin-American debt situation.

Peru and Bolivia, which under former rulers obtained large credits in American financial markets, have been found to be heavily overborrowed and certain states in Argentina and Brazil, are in the same predicament. Ecuador, it has been found, has not made payments on her foreign debts for some years.

Borrowed to Make War

Bolivia, it has been brought out, after borrowing $23,000,000 through Dillon, Read & Co. of New York in 1928, paid $5,000,000 of it to Vickers, Ltd., British munitions manufacturers, in order that she might be in a position to make war on Paraguay, despite the State Department's efforts to bring those two countries together. The entire proceeds of the loan were pledged for refunding of previous American loans, for railroad construction and certain public works.

In Peru it has been found that one important effect of American loans was to prolong the dictatorship of President Leguia, who bor-

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CLASSES OF 10 OR LESS IS NEW EXETER SYSTEM

Academy Announces Plan Made Possible by Gifts of Edward S. Harkness

EXETER, N. H. (AP)—Funds provided by Edward S. Harkness, New York philanthropist, have made possible the institution of a newly planned teaching system at Phillips Exeter Academy whereby students will receive instruction in groups of not more than 10.

Dr. Lewis Perry, principal of the academy, was authorized to announce the Harkness gift Nov. 16 by the trustees of the school.

The division of the classes into groups of 10 or less "constitutes the most effective size for teaching," Dr. Perry said in his announcement.

To carry out the projected plan, the academy will add to its faculty, increasing the proportion of teachers to boys. It will construct four new dormitories and rearrange the old dormitories to provide accommodations both for students and for instructors and their families. A new building will be built in which teaching in small sections can be carried on under suitable conditions.

"Any such arrangement as this will permit special teaching in groups of those who have unusual difficulty with a particular subject and also in groups of those boys who, because of their greater aptness, are able to go ahead faster than the average," the announcement said.

"It is anticipated," Dr. Perry said, "that these improvements in the method of teaching will enable students from the secondary schools better to meet conditions of college life in the tutorial and house systems which are now being adopted by so many of our leading universities."

Jones Turns Actor, Quits 'Competition'

NEW YORK (AP)—Robert T. Jones Jr., champion of golf champions, and holder of all the major titles of the United States and Great Britain, announced Nov. 17 his retirement from competition.

Jones, having no more worlds to conquer in the royal and ancient sport, made known his decision in a statement issued on his behalf through Herbert H. Ramsay, executive vice-president of the United States Golf Association.

Jones, in his statement announced that he signed a contract Nov. 13, with Warner Brothers, motion picture firm, to make a series of 12 one-reel films "purely educational in character." He declared flatly he had no intention whatever of turning professional, explaining he was prompted to retire from the competitive field because he was convinced his motion-picture contract "conflicted with the spirit," if not the actual letter, of the amateur rule.

Sheik of Persian Island Enforces 'Bone Dry' Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAHREIN—Bahrein, an island in the Persian Gulf, is one of the "dry" communities of the world. The ruling sheik forbids the import of any alcoholic drink, and would also like to prohibit smoking in his domain if it were possible to enfore such an order.

The British diplomatic and official representatives are entitled, by their own immunity laws, to bring in a stated amount for their own use, but they are more or less bound on their honor not to give or sell any to the Arabs.

PRIMITIVE AREA SET ASIDE

BOISE, Ida. (AP)—A million acres covered by heavy forest at the headwaters of Salmon River have been set aside as a "primitive area" by order of R. H. Rutledge, district forester.

DRYS MINIMIZE WETS' HOPES OF CHANGING LAW

Decisive Majorities Kept in Congress—Prohibition Safe in Board Report

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—On the heels of information that the President's National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement in its forthcoming report will not threaten the permanence of the Eighteenth Amendment, dry leaders in analyzing election results Nov. 17 declare that contrary to wet claims the forces of prohibition will be strengthened rather than weakened in the next Congress.

The Rev. Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, and the Rev. Dr. Clarence True Wilson, general secretary of the board of temperance, prohibition and public morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in separate statements cite concrete figures to prove their assertions that there is no foundation to wet protestations of sweeping gains.

The drys not only retained the overwhelming majority of the present Senate, Dr. McBride asserted, but in some respects strengthened their position. Dry candidates for the Senate were defeated in Massachusetts and Ohio, it is conceded, but these were offset, Dr. McBride points out, by the election of dry Senators from Pennsylvania and Maine.

"Better Friends" Elected

Further, he adds, "better friends of prohibition" were also elected from the states of South Carolina, Iowa and Colorado. And in the "home of the multimillionaire group that is largely financing the opposition to prohibition" Dr. McBride cites the clear-cut victory of Daniel O. Hastings (R.), Senator from Delaware, over a wet candidate.

In Montana, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Wyoming and Iowa, each of the dry Senators elected defeated a wet opponent, Dr. McBride emphasizes.

Dr. Wilson claims that the dry strength in the new House of Representatives will be in excess of 300 and in the Senate well over 70, a majority, he adds, greater than that mustered by prohibition when the Eighteenth Amendment was submitted for ratification.

"As expected and long ago announced," Dr. Wilson declared, "the reaction from the Hoover landslide of 1928 caused a reduction in the strength of the drys in the House. This loss will not be in excess of 25 votes."

The information concerning the law enforcement commission's rejec-

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New-Style Talkie Shows Thickness in Addition to Length and Breadth

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—After 14 years of quiet but costly work developing "three dimensional" motion pictures, George K. Spoor and John J. Berggren of the old Essanay Studios here saw the fulfillment of their efforts in the first cinema drama photographed by their new process.

"Danger Lights," a railroad story filmed by Radio-Keith-Orpheum, which has an option on the rights to the invention, was offered when the State-Lake Theater opened at the regular hour Nov. 15. The photography was unquestionably a long step in advance.

It seemed as if a haze had been lifted from the usual flat photograph, allowing one to see objects in their normal roundness with the lights and shadows not of the studio but of nature. The effect was not sensationally different; objects did not stand up like pasteboard cutouts as they did in the old parlor stereoscope. But after seeing the new picture one found the ordinary news reel which was included in the program misty and flat.

The picture was not much advertised in advance and the first morning audience was not told that $35,000 had been spent on theater equipment alone nor that millions had gone into the 14 years of development of the invention. But they seemed to grasp the importance of the thing. "This will put all the other pictures on the blink," whispered a typical moviegoer to her companion.

"Danger Lights" is not perfect technically. The photoplay was made by Hollywood experts trained to use the old style camera. They will have to learn new methods, Mr. Spoor said, but that will come with a little practice. "Niagara Falls," a scenic picture shown on the same bill, was photographed by Mr. Spoor's own staff and was practically perfect technically. Objects in the remote distance appeared distinct while the waters in the foreground seemed to come right into the audience.

At the State-Lake Theater, where the pictures are being shown, an enormous screen has been installed, 46½ by 26 feet. This is one of the essentials of the new process, for the invention takes its pictures on a strip of film twice as wide as the old. The larger pictures do not, however, make the characters look like giants; they merely make them appear more natural and lifelike.

$20,000,000 FUND IS RELEASED FOR WATER PROJECTS

War Office Pushes Work—Idle Total but Fraction of Employed

Immediate release of between $20,000,000 and $25,000,000 in rivers and harbors appropriations for the fiscal year, still unused, was announced Nov. 17, comprising, with reported estimates of 3,400,000 unemployed in September, and renewal of automobile plant activity in Detroit, the chief development in the national employment situation.

Local programs continue with plans for construction of 23 dwellings by the Endicott-Johnson Corporation at Endicott, N. Y., and a move to make a complete nation-wide survey of charity-dispensing organizations by the Family Welfare Association.

New York's stabilizing committee was reappointed by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, and five members added, giving impetus to the work in that State.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Between $20,000,000 and $25,000,000 in rivers and harbors appropriations for the fiscal year, still unused, will be immediately released for expenditure as an emergency employment measure, Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, announced Nov. 17.

It is Mr. Hurley's plan to expend this reserve fund between now and the first of March, by which time he expects Congress to have enacted a deficiency bill to carry on the work for the balance of the fiscal year, ending June 30. Under normal conditions the reserve fund would be expended in the course of the next seven months.

Under Mr. Hurley's plan of expediting rivers and harbors operations, as an employment stimulant, the appriations will be made available at once and deficiency allowances will be asked for the remainder of the fiscal year.

Mr. Hurley's program is in line with the policy laid down by the President of all departments speeding up construction works.

At least 3,400,000 persons able to work and seeking employment, were unemployed in September, the Department of Commerce estimates. The department's figures are based on the April census of unemployment which showed 2,500,000 out of work, and does not include persons working less than the normal work-day or work-week.

The fact is stressed that the figure is only an estimate. It should be remembered, the department adds, that over 43,000,000 persons are classified as gainfully employed in this country and that the volume of unemploy-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

Arms Draft Treaty to Await Further Debate on Terms

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Although the Preparatory Disarmament Commission on Nov. 14 clearly defined in the roll call vote the position of every government respecting the three different methods of limiting war material, on the following day the commission was able, only after 3½ hours' complicated discussion, to translate these votes into a form which even yet can hardly enter a draft treaty.

At the conclusion of the debate the commission voted by a majority of 15 to 1, with all the other members abstaining, that a modified form of budgetary limitation of war material be placed in the draft treaty. Yet the matter does not end here, for next week's debates are bound to see an entire rediscussion of the whole proposition, with a restatement of American objections to budgetary limitation and the further presentation of German, Soviet and Italian claims for a combination of the two methods

'Ol' Man Ribber' Getting Into Harness

Paul Hamilton From Universal Air Lines Plane

FIRST LINK IN UPPER MISSISSIPPI IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Government Engineers Are Now Busy at Various Points on Plans of the Nine-Foot Channel Project for the Mississippi River With the Intent of Getting the Entire $100,000,000 Program Into Tangible Shape for Presentation in the Incoming Congress in December, at Which Time an Appropriation Will Be Sought for the Work. This Aerial View of the Head of Navigation on the Mississippi at the Twin Cities Shows the New $1,000,000 Lock Which Was Recently Completed by the Government. It Represents the First Unit in the Nine-Foot Channel Project. The Lock, on the Right, Is 400 Feet Long and 56 Feet Wide. It Replaced the Five-Foot Lock Which Was Wrecked More Than a Year Ago by Excessive Water Pressure. The Ford Bridge, in the Foreground, Connects Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Chinese 'Reds' Active Despite Nanking Move

Nationalists Find Trouble in Crushing Roving Communist Bands

SHANGHAI (AP)—Attempts of the Nationalist Government to crush the roving bands of Communists, which for months have ravaged the central provinces of China, appear to have met many more obstacles than were anticipated.

The Nationalists, a fortnight ago, on conclusion of the civil war against the alliance of northern war lords, sent 100,000 soldiers into the provinces and predicted suppression of the outlaws within a few months. Despite this action, dispatches Nov. 16 said that throughout the greater part of Kiangsi and Hunan Provinces the "Reds" were roaming freely in groups numbering far into the thousands, looting town after town, kidnaping, disorganizing trade, and causing missionaries to seek safety in the major cities.

An exception was a small part of Northwest Kiangsi, where pressure from soldiers caused the Reds to retreat westward into northeast Hunan. All over the latter province the Communists apparently were holding a carnival of outlawry. Most of Hupeh province reported similar conditions.

Changsha, Honan Province, was reported to be again menaced by the "Red" legions which were within 15 miles of the city gates. The Changsha-Wuchang Railway has been cut below Yochow, where a strong group of "Reds" was operating. Virtually, every other city of any importance in Hunan was reported suffering from the Communist menace. Many of the wealthier inhabitants have evacuated to Hankow.

Similar conditions existed throughout southern Honan Province. The Provinces of Anhwei, Fukien and parts of Kiangsu and Chekiang were also feeling the "Red" depredations intermittently.

Cuban Rioters Get Time to Cool Off

HAVANA (AP)—One hundred and fifty persons arrested in riots in this city since Friday were sentenced Nov. 17 to terms of 30 days in jail. The judge, in imposing sentence, said:

"I witnessed your depradations and attacks on property. No other testimony is needed. Take a vacation to cool off."

Police said a code seized in the arrest in Santiago of Jacobo Augustin Pino, alleged radical chief, implicates a number of members of the National Communist Party in Cuba. Seditious literature also seized urges overthrow of "the man," said by a government official to refer to President Machado. Pino was lodged in a military fortress for the duration of martial law.

Rail Freight Rate Cut to Find Wheat Market

By the Associated Press

New Delhi, India

THE Government decided on Nov. 17 to cheapen rail freights to Karachi in an effort to find a market for 1,000,000 tons of surplus wheat and to bolster railway earnings.

GANDHI PRESS LIFTS BOYCOTT ON ROUND TABLE

Delhi Officials Surprised at London's Opposition to Government's Plan

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI—Surprise is expressed here concerning the adverse reception in the British press of the Government of India's dispatch. The opinion is maintained here that the scheme for a central government and for relations with Whitehall go a definite step beyond the Simon commission's proposals.

It is admitted that the Government's plan is not easily workable, but it is believed the dispatch has cleared the way for dealing with the problem of a central government, around which the political controversy has recently centered. European newspapers in India term the document invaluable to the conference but the Indian press treats the proposals with scorn.

While officially the All-India Congress continues its hostile attitude to the conference, the Congress press is recording the London conclave at extraordinary length, revealing that tremendous interest is being taken.

This is regarded as a hopeful sign, as it means that the projected boycott of the round table proceedings in Nationalist newspapers has already broken down.

Pilsudski Leads in Polish Vote; Wins 247 Seats

Fails to Gain Two-Thirds Majority Needed to Change Constitution

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Despite undoubted loss of popularity due to his having caused some 80 Opposition Deputies to be arrested, Marshal Pilsudski easily leads in the first returns in the Polish general election held Nov. 16.

Quiet prevailed in the capital during the election, except in the Jewish quarter, where there was a clash between the Zionists and Orthodox Jews, in which the police had to intervene. In general the voting passed off fairly peaceably in the Provinces, owing in large measure to the fact that the sale of alcohol was prohibited.

In Poznan, both in the town and province, the government bloc was defeated and the Nationalists were successful. In Upper Silesia, on the other hand, where government defeat had been anticipated, owing to the arrest of the Silesian leader, Korfanty, who is very popular locally, a majority of Pilsudski supporters has been returned. Forecasts that polling would be light were completely upset, and it is estimated that 75 per cent of the voters exercised the franchise.

WARSAW (AP)—Marshal Pilsudski emerged victorious from the parliamentary elections, Nov. 16. His supporters capturing 247 out of 444 seats.

Thus he is in control of the Diet in which he commanded only 118 votes on dissolution last August.

Large though his gains were, however, they did not give him the hoped-for two-thirds majority needed for amending the Constitution.

The official final results were given out as follows: Pilsudski supporters, 247; Centro-Radicals, 82; National Democrats, 62; Ukrainians and White Russians, 21; Christian Democrats, 13; Jews, 9; Germans, 5; Communists, 5. Total, 444.

Sophomore Class Puts Ban on Liquor; Under Lead of Star Football Player

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Raleigh, N. C.

UNDER the leadership of Mil Stroupe, star tackle on the varsity football team and a former member of the United States Marine Corps, the sophomore class of North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, at a called meeting, outlawed the drinking of liquor by any of its members. The vote was unanimous.

The resolution follows:

"We, the class of 1933 of North Carolina State College, put ourselves on record as outlawing drinking liquor among the members of our class."

Discussing the action of his class under his leadership, Mr. Stroupe said: "I am no angel, but I am here to say that drinking liquor is not the manly thing to do. By our action we mean to do all we can to prevent the use of and traffic in liquor and to have nothing to do with it ourselves."

SOVIETS USE PLOT RUMOR IN WAR FETE

Invasion Talk Intensifies Militarist Plans During 'Ten Days Defense'

FIVE-YEAR PLAN KEY TO DRASTIC MOVES

Driving of Nation in Huge Production Program Liable to Cause Reactions

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Belief that a serious danger exists of a new war of intervention against the Soviet Union has lent special energy to the celebration of the "Ten Days of Defense" now being observed all over the country. Public places in Moscow are decorated with posters bearing such slogans as "The Red Army is the defender of the Soviet Union" and "Toilers of the whole world, defend the Soviet Union."

Each day has a special feature, as a parade of donation airplanes, built by popular subscription, designed to arouse popular interest in military matters. The Government granted Osaviakhim, a civilian organization numbering 6,000,000 members, formed to stimulate interest in aviation and chemical warfare, the right to carry out voluntary collections of funds during the period.

New courses in marksmanship have been opened in some districts. According to the former Commissar of Health, Nikolai Semashko, the "Ten days of Defense must open the eyes of whoever believes that the talk of war danger is exaggerated. Whoever is unawakened after the shots on our Far Eastern frontier," he declared, "let him awake after the treacherous conspiracy of the 'saboteurs.' Let the period of defense be the signal for a militant warning. Let it remind us that Fascist Poland, Rumania and Finland and the border states, according to the plan of the interventionists, must play the rôle of chained dogs who will ultimately be let loose against us."

Demands of 5-Year Plan Cause Growing Intolerance of Opposition in Russia

In view of events reported in the above dispatch, special interest attaches to the following review of political and economic conditions in the Soviet Union, which explains how the enormous physical strain put upon the country to push through the Five-Year Plan makes unquestioned control by the Communist leaders essential, and leads, in the opinion of some observers, to plot allegations to justify drastic action for intensifying the control and stimulating unity in the public at large.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The recent celebration of the thirteenth anniversary of the Bolshevist Revolution found the Soviet Union in the very thick of a gigantic struggle to make over its life along militantly and uncompromisingly socialist lines. The concrete goals of this struggle are outlined in the five-year plan of national economic development; but the five-year plan, in practice has touched other things besides coal mines, blast-furnaces and large state and collective farms. It has radically affected culture and education, theater and literature, national character and habits.

Faced, as a result of its own decisions to eliminate individual farming and to industrialize the country at high speed, with economic problems of unparalleled magnitude; compelled, by the iron logic of its ambitious plans, to impose unusual hardships and deprivations upon the population the ruling Communist Party has evolved a psychology in harmony with the stern endurance test through which the country is passing. All the elements of softness and moderation which crept more or less imperceptibly into its make-up during the period which elapsed between the end of the civil war and the inauguration of the five-year plan are being relentlessly combed out and discarded.

Hardening of Character

The ardent and convinced Communist tends more and more to recapture the traits of character which made for Bolshevist victory in the revolution of Nov. 7, 1917, and the civil war; fanatical and uncritical devotion to his ideal, capacity for driving himself and others without stint, immense energy subordinated to party discipline. There is no toleration for the feeble voices of pessimistic warning, which are sometimes raised by the so-called "right oppositionists" within the party ranks; and alleged cases of treachery or sabotage on the part of engineers and other specialists in the Soviet state service are ruthlessly punished.

The main dangers are not foreign war—although the Soviet press always sees it on the horizon—or internal plots, although the Gaypayoo (political police) is constantly professing to discover them. The dangers lie rather along more prosaic lines. There is the question whether the physical and nervous strength of the masses will cope with the tasks which are required of them. There is the difficult problem of adequately equipping the host of new enterprises with technical and managerial skill.

Unemployment Disappears

The last year has been rich in changes. Millions of small peasant households have entered the large collective farms. Unemployment, which until re-

cently was a constant phenomenon in the Soviet Union, the number of registered unemployed in the cities and towns ranging from 1,300,000 to 1,800,000, has completely disappeared, except for those unfortunate classes of disfranchised persons who are barred from state employment on political grounds.

There is indeed now a marked labor shortage, especially on some of the new big construction projects, and efforts are being made to counteract this and its accompaniment, the frequent moving of workers from one place to another, by inducing as many workers as possible to sign contracts to remain at their jobs until the end of the Five-Year Plan and by stopping the payment of unemployment relief benefit on the ground that anyone in Russia who really wants work can find it under present conditions.

Flight to Cities Stops

The virtual elimination of unemployment is due largely to the absorption of large numbers of workers in new industrial enterprises and the development of state and collective farms, which provide employment for the poorer peasants who in former years were migrating in a steady stream into the towns. Difficulties of supply in the towns also may have chilled the desire of some peasants to exchange their status for that of urban workers.

The abolition of unemployment would be a more impressive and noteworthy achievement if the living standard of the employed wage earners had been kept on a higher level. But, as a result of a whole combination of causes; large-scale destruction of cattle, sheep and pigs by peasants who were alienated last winter by violent collectivization methods, increased demand for food, due to the sudden engagement of large numbers of new hands in industry, forced exports of food products to pay for imported machinery and equipment, defective functioning of the transportation and coöperative distribution systems, a sharp stringency has manifested itself in the field of food supply.

Practically all important food products are rationed in the sense that they may only be bought at the moderate prices prevailing in state and coöperative stores in limited and often in very meager quantities.

Shortage of Shoes

This shortage, which also extends to many manufactured articles, notably shoes, imparts much of the element of strain and stress to the present epoch. Communists make the claim that the worst is over in this respect, that the satisfactory harvest, permitting a resumption of substantial grain exports, proves the value of agricultural collectivization, and that state and coöperative cattle ranches, poultry and dairy farms will in a not too distant future solve the problem of adequate supply with other food products.

To establish the success or failure of the Five-Year Plan at the present time is difficult because the results achieved in the wide range of fields covered by the plan are extremely varied. The number of peasant households absorbed in collective farms today equals or exceeds the figure which had been set for 1933, the last year of the Five-Year Plan. Despite some setbacks, notably in coal output last summer, quantity output in the principal industries has generally been pushed ahead faster than the original plan provided; and, barring some quite serious and unforeseen breakdown, it seems probable that the slogan, "the Five-Year Plan in four years" will be realized as regards production in most of the basic industries.

Despite chronic difficulties with transport and material, new construction, as a rule, is proceeding according to plan. On the other hand the qualitative requirements of the Five-Year Plan in such matters as reduction of overhead costs and improvement of standards of production have not been realized, and low quality must be reckoned as a heavy discounting element.

Real Test of Five-Year Plan

The Five-Year Plan called for a substantial increase in the real wages. In view of the lowering of the standard of living during the first two years of its execution, this part of the plan is hardly likely to be fulfilled, no matter how much nominal, or paper ruble wages may be pushed up.

In one important respect the test of the Five-Year Plan lies in the future. While it is an impressive achievement for Russia, unaided by foreign capital, to build a huge new plant like the Stalingrad tractor factory or to form the largest mechanized state farm in the world, such enterprises, if they are not to constitute a further drain on the already overtaxed resources of the country, must be managed in such a way as to yield an economic return. Both in industry and in agriculture there is still far too much waste, misuse and breakage of machinery.

As the struggle for the Five-Year Plan unfolds one realizes more and more that this is not a battle to be decisively settled within a few weeks or months, but a protracted campaign which may require years before the final issue is clear. In favor of success one may note the following factors: the iron discipline of the Communist Party and its absolute control of the country, the complete absence of any directing center for such elemental dissatisfaction as may be generated by the physical hardships of the time, the militant enthusiasm which agitation and propaganda for the Five-Year Plan have raised among that part of the workers, and especially of the youth that responds most readily to Communist influence.

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Prudent men and women in every section of Virginia have appointed the Virginia Trust Co. Executor and Trustee in their wills.
Inquiries about making a safe will invited—Confidential and no cost.

Utility Service Demand Shows Increase in 1930

THAT a greater demand for the services of public utility companies has developed in 1930, is shown in reports on earnings of such organizations made public within the last few days.

Seven such reports show for nine-month and 12-month periods, ended Sept. 30, increased gross income as compared with the like periods of the previous year. These reports represent telephone, power and light, and water companies in various sections of the United States from Pennsylvania to the southwestern states.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with occasional rains tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; gentle easterly winds.

Southern New England: Occasional rains tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer in western portions tonight; moderate to fresh east to southeast winds.

Northern New England: Occasional rains tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer tonight in Vermont; moderate east or southeast winds.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Mostly cloudy with occasional rain and continued mild temperature first half of week, likely ending by or during Thursday, followed by generally fair and much colder Friday and Saturday.

Official Temperatures
(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Nov.17	Max. Nov.16		8 a.m. Nov.17	Max. Nov.16
Albany	50	54	Los Angeles	56	64
Atlantic City	58	60	Memphis	58	68
Boston	50	50	Nantucket	54	56
Buffalo	60	66	New Orleans	66	84
Calgary	12		New York	56	58
Charleston	64	78	Philadelphia	54	64
Chicago	44	62	Pittsburgh	60	64
Denver	46	54	Portland, Me.	46	48
Des Moines	40	50	Portland, Ore.	38	48
Eastport	44	46	San Francisco	50	58
Galveston	66	72	St. Louis	46	62
Hatteras	66	74	St. Paul	34	36
Helena	18	42	Seattle	38	44
Jacksonville	68	80	Tampa	72	82
Kansas City	42	54	Washington	64	66

High Tides at Boston
Monday 8:48 p. m., Tuesday 9:12 a. m.
Height of tides 9.7 feet, 10.6 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:51 p. m.

Borah Repudiates Filibuster Charges

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Denial that either insurgents or Democrats contemplated obstructive tactics during the forthcoming short session of Congress in order to force the President to convene a special session, was voiced by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, upon his return to the capital Nov. 16.

Yet, while vigorously challenging the charge of filibuster, Mr. Borah as determinedly announced his resistance to any attempt to be "stampeded out of giving proper and necessary consideration to appropriation bills and such other important legislation as we know is now pending."

This last, and by far the more significant observation by Mr. Borah, makes it clear that the matter of a special session is far from settled and that the way is perfectly open for the anti-Administration forces to force one on the plea that the short session failed to put through the heavy program they demand.

This program, even if it were wholly acceptable to the Administration, would require more time to enact than the three-month limitation of the coming session.

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Better Furniture for Less—Always
Compare Quality and Prices—Always!
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NORFOLK, VA.
Ames & Brownley
for fashions—smart, correct, inexpensive

Registrar Warns Careless Drivers

A sharp warning against "plain carelessness" on the part of motorcar operators was sounded by George A. Parker, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Nov. 17, as a result of 26 automobile fatalities in the State for the week ending Nov. 14.

This record he pointed to as due in a great measure to the Armistice Day drivers who were responsible for 13 fatalities, or three times as many as a year ago.

For liquor violations, 120 licenses and registrations were suspended, or four more than the corresponding period of a year ago.

ELECTION ORDER IN SPAIN ENDS LONG DELAYS

Repeated Postponements End in Royal Decree—Nation Eager for Progress

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID, Spain — Announcement that Spain's elections are to be definitely held early in March brings to an end a long period of uncertainty and postponement.

At the end of January it will have been 12 months since the present Government came to power. Even in a country where bureaucracy moves as slowly as in Spain, it is felt that it should have been possible to complete the voters' lists and convoke Parliament in less than 12 months.

General Berenguer came to power saying that his one intention was to return to normal and to hold general elections. First, June or July was optimistically mentioned as the likely time for elections. After three months of power the government decided that the old voters' lists would not do and ordered the preparation of new ones. So the elections were postponed until September or October. Summer came and went and the ministers met again to decide the question. Before Christmas, was the verdict.

There seemed to be only one valid conclusion to be drawn from the record of postponements and hesitations, and that was that the Government was apprehensive of holding elections because it foresaw the return of a dangerously large Republican contingent.

But if the politicians have not changed, Spain has. Seven years of progress under dictatorship has pushed forward the standard of citizenship considerably. Spain wants to go forward and many believe that if the monarchist politicians will not march with the times, the country will turn to the young and vigorous Republicans, with their alluring words of democracy and progress.

AMHERST ALUMNI FUND INCREASING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMHERST, Mass.—Contributions to the alumni fund of Amherst College were better this year than last, said Frederick P. Smith, chairman of the alumni fund, in his report at the seventeenth annual meeting of the Amherst Alumni Council held Nov. 14 and 15.

Mr. Smith reported that $163,000.39 was given by the class of 1880. This is the largest contribution ever given by any class to the college, according to Mr. Smith.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss M. Ethel Whitcomb, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in the Church Edifice, Walnut and Otis Streets, Newtonville, 8.

Last in series of lectures on "The Old Norse Sagas," by Halvdan Koht, professor of history, University of Oslo; "The End of the Sagas"; Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Pianoforte recital, by Frances Archer, Paulten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Watertown: Annual Epworth League entertainment; musical comedy, St. John's M. E. Church, 8.

Dinner conference in series on Old Age Assistance; speakers, Daniel A. Murphy, cities and towns visitor of the Boston Department of Public Welfare; Miss Christine McLeod and Howard C. Raymond; Perkins Hall, 346 Boylston Street, 6:30.

Regular meeting, Boston School Committee, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Leland Powers School: Play, "The Ivory Door," by A. A. Milne.

Concord: Meeting, Concord Antiquarian Society, new Antiquarian House, Lexington Road, 8.

Meeting, Taylor Auxiliary (Baptist), home of Miss Alice Patterson, 40 Lorraine Street, Roslindale, 8.

Field and Forest Club: Illustrated lecture on "Down the St. Lawrence River to Newfoundland and Labrador," by Frederick Plummer; dramatic reading by Miss Cathella Wright, 3 Joy Street, 7:45.

Harvard University: Modern language conference; reading from "Gates of the Compass," by author, Prof. R. S. Hillyer, Common Room, Conant Hall, 8.

Music

Jordan Hall—Povla Frijsh, soprano, 8:15.

Theaters

Plymouth—"Michael and Mary," 8:15.
Tremont—"The Merchant of Venice," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Meeting, Boston Tea Party Chapter, D. A. R., talk on national defense by Mrs. Archibald Campbell Jordan, state chairman of national defense, Hotel Vendome, 2:30.

Harvard University: Lecture on Chinese architecture, by Henry Killam Murphy, auspices of School of Architecture, large lecture room, Robinson Hall, 4:30.

Copley-Plaza: Concert, Chromatic Club, Foyer, 10:30.

West Roxbury Citizens Association: Meeting, Tuesday Shakespeare class, home of Mrs. Josiah H. Quincy, 37 Stratford Street, Roxbury, 2:30.

Informal discussion of books, Women's City Club of Boston, 5 Walnut Street, 4.

Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance to Japanese galleries by Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Meeting, Bostonian Society; reading of paper on "William Blaxton, the First Bostonian," Council Chamber, Old State House, 3.

Luncheon and meeting, Women's Educational and Industrial Union; luncheon, 12; meeting, 1.

Recitation by Dr. Thomas A. Watson, Boston Browning Society, Hotel Vendome, 3.

Lecture, in series, by Miss Ethel M. Fletcher, auspices Family Welfare Society, School of Social Work, 18 Somerset Street, 11.

Exhibitions

The Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open 9 to 5 daily, Sundays and holidays 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Special exhibit of foreign books illustrated with objects from foreign lands, for example, a story about China illustrated by a hand-carved wooden dragon from China. Mother Goose in foreign version illustrated by miniature woolly lambs from Australia, etc. Book review contest for best book review submitted before Friday noon.

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Week days from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions: Russian icons, lent by the U. S. S. R. through American Russian Institute. Through Dec. 14. Mediterranean embroideries. Through Dec. 14. Eighteenth Century French designs.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Week days, 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Admission free. Special exhibitions: Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Books, pictures and other works by William Blake. Through Nov. 23.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open 9 to 5 daily, including Sundays and holidays. Foreign displays and American history exhibits.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room: Manuscripts, broadsides and rare books relating to Boston and the Bay Colony. In the Exhibition Room: Books, charts, maps and documents relating to Boston. Water colors of Boston, Eng., by W. Ratcliffe.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Jonas Lie. Through Dec. 6. Etchings of child life by various artists.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Character studies by Nancy Dyer. Through Nov. 22. Flower pictures by Mary Lincoln Orr.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Oils and water colors by John Whorf. Portrait silhouettes by Baroness Evelina V. Maydell.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings and water colors by Frank W. Benson. Through Nov. 29.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Exhibit of intimate paintings. Through Nov. 30.

Copley Gallery, 158 Newbury Street—Flower pastels by Laura Coombs Hills; pencil drawings by Frank M. Rines. Through Dec. 6.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Water colors and drawings by Edythe Ferris. Through Nov. 28.

Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street—Paintings and etchings by Maj. A. Radclyffe Dugmore. Through Nov. 22.

Lauson & Hubbard, 304 Boylston Street—Paintings by A. J. Bogdanove. Through Nov. 22.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—New dry points and drawings by Samuel Chamberlain. Through Nov. 15. Sporting paintings by E. Aiken Jr., F. C. Turner, H. F. Jones, J. C. Maggs and J. N. Sartorius. Through Nov. 29. Color prints of views of various cities.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 697 Boylston Street—Studies in various media by Corot. Through Nov. 30.

Helman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Miscellaneous etchings, drawings of the sea and decorations for large wall spaces. Through Nov. 29.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Americana, hunting and shooting. Currier and Ives and Catlin buffalo prints.

Scherrer Studios, 605 Boylston Street—Etchings and dry points by six contemporary masters.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Woodcuts in color by Gustave Baumann. Through Nov. 30.

Marjorie Knapp Bookshop, 119 Mt. Vernon Street—Oil paintings by Carl H. Nordstrom. Through Nov. 29.

Children's Art Center, 26 Rutland Street—Water color paintings by the Kiowa Indians of Oklahoma, and Indian pottery, dolls and bead-work lent by the Children's Museum of Cambridge.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 599 Boylston Street—Paintings, etchings and prints by old and modern masters.

INDIA'S ABILITY TO GOVERN SELF IS DEBATE TOPIC

Speakers at Boston Foreign Policy Association Discuss Both Sides of the Issue

Is India ready for self-government while it is still unable to defend its frontiers against invasion or to maintain order among its own 250,000,000 people of many radically different races, languages, religions, creeds and castes?

This was the question debated by speakers at the luncheon meeting of the Foreign Policy Association, Boston Branch, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel on Nov. 15.

Syud Houssain, an Indian Nationalist, formerly editor-in-chief of the Bombay Chronicle and the Allahabad Independent, upholding the affirmative side of the question, declared that the issue was moral, rather than economic or political and challenged the right of Britain to be in India at all.

Small Minority

He admitted that the Nationalist Party is but a very small minority in India—only 25,000 members out of the total population of 350,000,000—but asserted that the followers of Gandhi, who are in sympathy with the movement for independence, numbered "several million."

The poverty of India he charged to England's "systematic exploitation," and severely criticized the British Government in India as being extravagant and unjustifiably expensive.

Claude F. Strickland, British civil servant in India for 23 years, in charge of the northern India salt revenue, now retired, pointed out the problems that must be solved before India can safely be given dominion status.

"Great Britain honestly and sincerely intends to give self-government to India, just as soon as possible," Mr. Strickland declared. The world is about to witness the birth of a new dominion of 350,000,000 inhabitants, he said, and it should not be expected that this could take place without some difficulty.

The gravest difficulty, he asserted, is the problem of defense. He pointed out that experiments on the northern border have proved the Indian troops, when not directly supported by the British, incapable of throwing back the invading tribes.

A second serious problem, Mr. Strickland said, is that of settling England's treaties with the various native princes who govern one-third of India. He pointed out also the probable difficulty of uniting them and "British India" under one government.

Stressed Difficulty

He also stressed the difficulty of assuring adequate representation in a home government for the peasant masses, whose interests are radically different from those of the city dweller. The problem of 60,000,000 "untouchables"; the inevitable opposition from the orthodox Hindus to the educated progressive Nationalist legislators who would of necessity head any government, and whose modern ideas violate the whole basis of the Hindu religion, the problem of the millions of Moslems—these and other gigantic obstacles must be overcome before a stable self-government could be set up, he declared.

Answering the charges of extravagant administration costs, Mr. Strickland said that the cost of the Indian Army, though larger than the United States Army and in active combat much of the time, cost almost $1,000,000 less per year; and that the per capita tax in India amounts to only $2 per year, as against $17 in the United States and $77 in England.

The economic crisis in India is due not so much to the boycott of British goods by Gandhi's followers, as to the general world recession in values, he said. The chief cause of India's poverty is the rapid rate of increase in population, which, he said, had jumped 100,000,000 in the last 50 years.

Other speakers at the session were Richard B. Gregg, American author and close student of the Gandhi movement; Miss Cornelia Sorabji, a Parsi, for 20 years a legal adviser in India, and president of the Calcutta Federation of University Women; Alexander V. Phillips, chairman, of Angus Company, Ltd., Calcutta; A. W. Smith, former captain in the British Army in India, and John Sidney Braithwaite, European manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

WESLEYAN GETS $1,000,000

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. (AP)—James L. McConaughy, president, announced that Wesleyan University will receive a bequest which will exceed $1,000,000 under the will of Charles Land Denison, New York mining capitalist.

BYRD DECORATED AGAIN

CHICAGO (AP)—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd was decorated with the gold medal of the Chicago Geographic Society while on a visit here Nov. 16.

Practical Radio University Course

Courses in "Practical Radio," "Radio Repairs," "Law for Women" and "Dramatic Expression" are among those to be opened this week by the Division of University Extension, State Department of Education.

Glenn H. Browning, consulting radio engineer, will be the instructor in "Practical Radio," an elementary course of eight lectures, to be given at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at 7:30 p. m., beginning Nov. 18. The course of eight lessons in "Radio Repairs" will be given by Arthur F. Morash, of the electrical department of M. I. T., and will start at M. I. T., Nov. 20, at 7:30.

Helen Martha Boll, director of the Strolling Players of Boston, will deliver the first of eight lectures in "Dramatic Expression" offered at the Garland School, 2 Chestnut Street, beginning Nov. 18, at 7:30.

"Law for Women," to be given in two parts of eight lessons each, will be offered at the Prince School, Exeter and Newbury Streets, starting Nov. 19 at 6 p. m. Miss Margaret F. Lynch, attorney, will be the instructor.

JACKSON MILL TAKES ON 400 UNEMPLOYED

NASHUA, N. H. (AP)—The Jackson mill of the Nashua Manufacturing Company began operation on a full time basis Nov. 17 for the first time in two years.

The resumption of full time operation was made possible through an agreement with employees providing for a wage reduction, but with a guarantee of six days a week work for all employees until May 1. The mill, which has been employing 300 men, will have 600 employed by the end of the week.

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Wilhoite's
Toasted Whole Wheat
PEANUT BUTTER SANDWICHES
Also AM-P-LAX, our latest sandwich.
Sold at leading Soda Fountains and Luncheonettes in most cities and towns.
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TOMORROW'S LEADER:
BROILED LAMB CHOP, Green Peas, Potatoes, Rolls and Butter 35c
If all the Mince Pies we bake in a single year were made into one huge pie—you could put TEN Harvard Stadiums on top of it and still have room to drive your car around the edge. Fresh sliced apples, seeded raisins, California lemons and oranges, currants and citron, heavy beef and snowy suet. All steeped in sweet cider, enclosed within flakiest of pie crusts, baked to an appetizing crispness and served piping hot. Ten cents buys a generous cut of the Mince Pie you will never forget.
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—made by New England mothers and grandmothers for generations.
—now can be enjoyed by using Mince Meat as delicious as made years ago—without the work of preparing it.
It can be bought from your grocer, or send 30c to us for full sized can postpaid. It comes ready to use.
Please send me postpaid a full-sized can of Friend's Mince Meat. I enclose 30c.
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The Season's Smartest Leather

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DISTINCTIVE new oxfords . . . ties . . . strap pumps . . . step-in pumps . . . every pair with the exclusive comfort-insuring features of the new Anatomik last . . . and, every pair extraordinary at its price, because made by an important shoe house that effects tremendous savings by concentrating on smart feminine footwear that sells at $8.75 and $9.75.
There are many other "Anatomik Special" models . . . in the wanted new leathers and colors . . . and they are all pleasantly inexpensive . . . $8.75 and $9.75.
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EDUCATORS PUT CHANGING SOUTH UNDER ANALYSIS

Atlanta Conference Asks How Best to Meet Industrial Inroads

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—"A glimpse of the old South whose heritage and influences we are carrying with us into the new industrial South" is desirable in gaining a "true understanding of the effects of industrialization of the South on the people," declared Dr. G. T. Starnes of the University of Virginia before the third annual meeting of the Southeastern Economics Conference here Nov. 14-15.

"The fact that the amount of capital invested in southern manufacturing plants has increased from $2,885,926,000 in 1909, to around $8,000,000,000 in 1930; that the value of manufactures has risen from $3,000,000,000 to approximately $10,000,000,000 in the same period; that the number of employees has increased from 1,261,000 to 1,750,000 will serve to emphasize the importance of the great industrial development which has been taking place in the South," Dr. Starnes said.

"They also help to give an idea of the extent to which the people of this agricultural region have been transferred from the farms to the factories, where, instead of guiding a plow and directing a mule, they have been taught to operate strange and complex machines. This movement from the farm to the factory in the South has changed the lives and destinies of almost 2,000,000 people, and has brought with it many grave and complex social and economic problems."

Prof. Wilson Gee of the University of Virginia in discussing plans for the betterment of agricultural conditions in the South said:

"According to the National Bureau of Economic Research, 52 per cent of the farm population is found in 14 southern states, and even in 1918 the per capita current income of farm population here was only $260 as compared with $470 for the rest of the United States. In the South the per capita current income for the non-farming population was $570, or more than twice that of the farming population.

"The corresponding income of the non-farming population in the rest of the nation was $760. Only 20 per cent of the non-farming population is to be found in these 14 southern states and 80 per cent in the rest of the United States. Thus, due to the smaller per capita income of the farming population and to the comparatively small proportion of the more prosperous urban, industrial population, the basis of fuller living has been lacking in large measure.

"How may this depressed agricultural situation in the South be remedied? In common with the rest of the nation, our eyes in the past decade have been strained toward Washington, and hands to our ears we have listened to hear of reforms fundamental and substantial enough to give approximate equality between agriculture and industry."

Calvin B. Hoover of Duke University, spoke of the agricultural situation in Russia.

"The result," he said, "of the experiment in large-scale collectivized agriculture in Russia will be of importance to the whole world. Unless catastrophe intervenes, small-scale individual farming will have disappeared in Russia within five years. The peasant will have become a rural proletarian. The goal of the 'Classless State' will have been nearly attained. It may be possible to say that the Soviet Union has been the first great nation to solve the present agricultural problem. But the problem will have been solved—if it is solved—by completely destroying the individual producer."

PRESIDENT MONROE PAGEANT IN MOVIES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—A costume pageant that will be reproduced in films to be shown in all parts of the world was staged recently at "Ash Lawn," near Charlottesville, Va., former home of James Monroe.

The pageant shows a Christmas party, given by the former President and his eldest daughter, Eliza. President and Mrs. Madison arrive in a state coach (loaned by the owners of the Michie Tavern). Other notables include Thomas Jefferson and his daughters Martha and Mary. The principal characters are portrayed by members of the Virginia Players, of the University of Virginia.

WORLD COURT ENTRY DELAY IS CRITICIZED

NEW YORK (AP)—The national committee on the cause and cure of war, whose president is Carrie Chapman Catt, and which is made up of 11 leading women's organizations with members throughout the United States, sent a letter Nov. 16 to President Hoover, members of the Senate, and national political leaders, protesting against the government's delay in acting on this country's entrance into the World Court.

"Other nations of the world are growing puzzled and restive over our delay, and our own people have become low spirited and depressed by the apparent neglect of so solemn and crucial a question," the letter said.

Air Corps Losing Men to Commerce

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Commercial air firms took a record number of officers from the Army air corps during the last fiscal year, according to the annual report of that branch of the War Department.

Twenty-seven air corps officers resigned during the year. In 1921, nine flying officers left the Army to accept more lucrative positions in private life. Each year the number has increased. "Many officers who have received tempting offers from commercial air firms are remaining in the service in the hope Congress will enact relief legislation in the matter of pay and promotion" the report adds.

On June 30, 1930, the enlisted strength of the Air Corps was 12,032, including 378 flying cadets. This, it is pointed out, is slightly less than the authorized strength. New flying requirements for appointment in the Air Reserve and for the rating of airplane pilot were published during the year which should result in a larger number qualifying for such commissions without lowering the standard of the reserves.

American Origins Shown in Records

NEW YORK (AP)—The Anglo-American Records Foundation will publish on a large scale British official records from 1580 to 1600, shedding light on the history of the origin and infancy of the American Colonies, Col. Walter G. Eliot, secretary of the foundation, said Nov. 15.

The foundation was organized to establish a $500,000 fund for research into American origins. Samuel Seabury, former judge, is its president.

Publication will be in volumes of 400 pages each. Records already unearthed by British and American research workers will be published first in three volumes now in preparation, Colonel Eliot announced. These explain the motives of early American settlers, such as unemployment, religious and political persecution and personal reasons for migrating to the colonies.

REFORMED UNITE WITH PRESBYTERIANS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—An agreement to weld five Presbyterian and Reformed organizations, embracing 3,000,000 communicants, was voted here, Nov. 13, at a conference of 70 representatives of these denominations, in order that a "comprehensive unified program of Christian education can be more easily and naturally carried out."

According to the statement of church polity, the organizations "accept and practice the Presbyterian system as the method of church organization and government" and recommend that Reform church congregations "shall have the right to retain their present form of organization." Presbyteries or classes as existing at the time of union shall not be merged or altered without their consent.

NEW TIME FOR MEXICO

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Astronomical time was restored Nov. 15 in Mexico. In Mexico City all clocks were set back one hour. The time differs in various sections of the country.

Typifies Georgian Architecture

Reprinted From the Sharon Advocate

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, SHARON, MASS.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES URGED IN CHINA

Reduction of Import Duty on Machinery Asked by Conference

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Reduction of import duties on foreign machinery and the utilization of foreign capital for the development of China's basic industries were recommended by the industrial and commercial conference which just concluded its week's session at Nanking. China is besieged with trade missions from foreign countries, and the progress of the conference has been closely watched by foreign business representatives.

According to the Kuo Min News Agency, which received cabled reports, the conference passed a resolution petitioning the Government to convert the suspended arsenals and mints into factories to produce farm implements.

Many resolutions were adopted, one of the most important calling for organization of a large corporation to produce and sell wood oil. The wood oil industry is one of the few remaining in which China holds an undisputed world monopoly. Recent efforts by Great Britain and the United States to produce sources of supply in their own homelands have incited Chinese leaders to a realization that the only way to prevent the industry from going the way its once-famous silk and tea trade have gone, is to organize on a modern scale and improve methods of production.

Financial and industrial leaders, who met under auspices of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labor admitted that the adoption of the gold standard would be a fundamental improvement in the national currency, but held that the nation must await reorganization of the existing currency, with the yuan as the monetary unit.

The conference agreed that one of the ways to solve China's industrial ills was to effect large-scale mergers so as to facilitate production and reduce costs. The chain system has recently invaded the newspaper world in China, indicating the trend of China's new business thought. Large-scale production was recommended in the silk, textile, tea, cement, wood oil, beans and porcelain industries.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH DEDICATED

SHARON, Mass.—Dedication of the edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, at Main and Highland Streets, was reported in the Sharon Advocate recently, together with a short history of the growth of the Christian Science denomination in this place and a description of the church building.

Excerpts from that account follow:

"Twenty-five years ago, a few people in this town had been meeting for services in each other's home, earnestly studying the Bible in conjunction with the Christian Science textbook, 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures,' by Mary Baker Eddy.

"On March 16, 1914, a Constitution and By-laws were adopted and the group was recognized as a corporate body under the name of Christian Science Society of Sharon.

"A plot of land was purchased on April 1, 1918, and on August, 1926, a reading room was opened. In 1927 this society became First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Sharon.

"The building was designed by Prescott A. Hopkins and was erected by John G. Pitcher, both of Boston. It is of Georgian architecture, red brick with white trimmings. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 154. The pews are mahogany finish. Lighting fixtures in pewter from Holland hang from the beamed ceiling. A Frazee organ is installed over the Readers' desks. The reading room is on the same floor with the auditorium. The grounds were laid out by a landscape engineer with evergreens and flowering shrubs."

TEAR GAS BOMBS USED IN STUDENTS' STRIKE

BOZEMAN, Mont. (AP)—A student strike, marked by tear gas bombs and campus pickets, disturbed the academic calm of Montana State College Nov. 15.

The entire student body had deserted classrooms after demanding seven changes in governing rules, particularly those relating to social conduct. Leaders of the strike asserted it would continue until their demands are met.

MEDAL FOR 'DISRAELI'

NEW YORK (AP)—George Arliss's talking picture "Disraeli" has been awarded the Photoplay gold medal of honor at the best motion picture of 1929, the magazine announced Nov. 13

UTILITIES MEN KEEP KEEN EYE ON TEST CASE

Power Company Contests Fixing of Plant Investment by Government

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The most important legal test, thus far to come up between the Federal Government and power and gas utilities, begins in the District of Columbia Supreme Court this week in the action of the Clarion River Power Company of Pennsylvania, petitioning for an injunction restraining the Federal Power Commission from fixing the amount of the company's net investment in its Piney River plant. Justice William C. Hitz, who presided over the last two Teapot Dome oil trials, will hear the case and a distinguished array of legal authorities is defending the Government's position.

The actual issue is the constitutionality of the Federal Water Power Act. Should the court uphold the corporation's contention the effect would be to void the water power act that has been in operation for more than 10 years.

The outcome of the case is certain to have important effect on the pending Federal Power Commission Act before Congress. A victory for the power industry would unquestionably be reflected in the new legislation, and likewise a decision in favor of the Government would materially assist the sponsor of the proposed measure in its early enactment.

Charles A. Russell, solicitor for the Federal Power Commission, in charge of the case for the Government, is demanding a dismissal of the company's petition on the ground that the water power act gives the commission power to determine power utility net investments. It is the Government's claim, based on the statistics of William V. King, chief accountant of the commission, that the Clarion company inflated its net investment figures by $6,387,731.

Assisting Mr. Russell is the State of Pennsylvania, through its Attorney-General, and 12 attorneys who are associated with the National Popular Government League, who demanded such right in the interest of protecting the public's welfare. This group consists of Judge George W. Woodruff, of Pennsylvania; Felix Frankfurter, Harvard; Edgar A. Brown, South Carolina; Harold Evans, Philadelphia; Henry T. Hunt and Frank P. Walsh, New York; Nathan E. Kendall, Des Moines; Jackson H. Ralston, Palo Alto; Jerry A. Mathews, Joseph Stein, and Herbert S. Ward, of Washington.

Unable to appear formally in the case himself, Gifford Pinchot, Governor-elect of Pennsylvania, who made the power issue one of the major planks of his campaign, issued a statement coincident with the opening of the proceedings emphasizing its importance and declaring that the whole future of the power problem is largely wrapped up in the outcome.

"The decision to be reached," Mr. Pinchot declared, "is as to whether the 'actual original legitimate investment' of an electric water power company shall be accepted as the base upon which the rates to be paid by consumers will be calculated, or whether the company's own padded statement shall be accepted on its face.

"The company concerned is the Clarion River Power Company, whose plant is on the Clarion River in Pennsylvania. The rate bases in question are the company's statement of $11,033,000 and the finding of the Federal Power Commission, which is $4,645,000, or less than half.

"The Clarion River Power Company contends that the Federal Trade Commission has no right to examine the company's statement as to what was the 'original legitimate investment' or to correct the company's figure if shown to be wrong. If this contention were finally to be sustained, any power company in the United States could choose for itself the amount of investment upon which it would require consumers of electricity to pay dividends. In that event, there might be no authority either in Washington or in Harrisburg with power to check the accuracy of their accounts."

Tax-Exempt Florida Interests Industry

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — The first apparent result of the ratification by Florida voters of the tax exemption amendment to the state convention which exempts from taxation for a period of 15 years certain named industries, is the beginning of a survey by capital interested in the expansion of the paper industry in Florida, according to an announcement by the industrial committee of the Florida Chamber of Commerce.

"The wholesome majority by which the amendment was ratified," says the chairman of the State Chamber Committee, "shows that the communities of Florida are very definitely interested in giving the State an opportunity to develop an industrial and manufacturing background.

"Under the terms of the amendment," continued the chairman, "the State Chamber Committee and others working for the upbuilding of the industrial side of Florida can approach capital seeking investment and location that was not possible to reach heretofore.

BRAZIL TO BE EXPLORED

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (By U. P.)—Capt. Luigi Longobardi, an Italian explorer, left Nov. 15 for Buenos Aires with an expedition of 13 men, en route to Peru, from where they will cross the South American Continent, exploring the more remote sections of Brazil.

Old Map in South Carolina Exhibit Shows State Extending to Pacific

Kendall Collection of Rare and Beautiful Prints Includes Two Showing Lakes That Never Existed and Cover Period From 1607 Up to Last Century

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Of outstanding significance is the exhibition of the Kendall collection of rare and beautiful maps and prints of South Carolina which through the courtesy of their owner, Henry P. Kendall of Camden, S. C., and Boston, Mass., were put on display at the University of South Carolina from Nov. 3 to Nov. 17 to be seen by all who are interested, free of charge.

"This is the finest collection of maps and views of South Carolina ever exhibited in one place at one time," said Prof. Louis C. Karpinski of the University of Michigan, leading authority on early American maps, in an address at the formal opening of the exhibition which was largely attended not only by distinguished South Carolinians from different parts of the State, but many representing other states.

"I know of no other state which was so interested in the early days in getting good maps as South Carolina. The province was one of the first to have an official surveyor general," Professor Karpinski said.

Many of these early maps are elaborately decorated and illustrated. The finest coloring of maps was done in the period between 1680 and 1700. In the British Museum is a copy of a map of the territory made by John Locke, who drew up the fundamental constitutions for Carolina for the Lords proprietors.

The oldest map in the collection of 150 rare maps, some of which are strikingly beautiful, is one dated 1607, which shows a large lake in upper South Carolina which never existed and is entitled, "Virginæ item est Floridæ. Americæ Provinciarum, nova descriptio." Two lakes which never existed are to be found also on a chart made in 1644.

One of the earliest, the work of an early English cartographer in 1676, carries the name "Carolina" in the title. The collection includes a copy of a map dated 1682 which was distributed to prospective immigrants in Europe. An English map of 1684 notes settlement on the Ashley and Cooper Rivers.

South Carolina extends to the Mississippi River on a French map dated 1785 which lists 10 "proposed new western states" to be named Silvania, Chersinesus, Metropotamia, Pelisypia, Illinois, Saratoga, Polypotamia, Arsenistpea, Washington and Michigania. This map suggests that South Carolina was once bounded by the Pacific Ocean. When Charles II of England granted the country of South Carolina to his eight friends, the lords proprietors, in 1663, his gift included all the territory in what is now South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona and lower California.

Fifty of the maps were engraved before the War of the Revolution and 29 during that conflict. The collection has been gathered by Mr. Kendall from London, Paris, Berlin, Rome, New York, Charleston, Columbia, S. C., and it is of interest as manifesting Mr. Kendall's loyalty and love for his adopted home that it is his intention to keep his collection permanently in the South.

The first map to use the title "United States of America," an Italian copy of the famous Mitchell map, is in the exhibit.

BACKING FOR WORLD COURT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—A resolution urging the entrance of the United States into the World Court was adopted by representatives of the New York and New Jersey province of the Protestant Episcopal Church, meeting here Nov. 13. Copies of the resolution were sent to President Hoover and Vice-President Curtis as presiding officer of the Senate.

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Originally the word CANDIDATE Meant One Clothed in White!

In Latin candidus means "glittering," "white." Among the ancient Romans, a man campaigning for office wore a white toga, and was called candidatus, "clothed in white." Directly from this origin comes our word candidate. It is interesting to note that from the same source comes our adjective candid, meaning literally "white," and figuratively applied to a mental quality unclouded by dissimulation or bias.

NASTURTIUM Is A Nose Twister!

The name of this little flower was formed from Latin nasus (nose) and torquere (to twist), in allusion to its causing one to make a wry face by its pungent taste!

INFANT — One Who Cannot Speak

The Latin in (not) plus fari (to speak) were combined to form infans, with the same meaning as our own word infant which came from it. Surprisingly enough, from this same source comes the military word infantry! The word developed through the progressive meanings of "infant," "boy," "servant," and "foot soldier."

A muscle is "a little mouse" (Latin musculus), diminutive of mus (a mouse). A boudoir is literally "a sulking room" (from the French bouder, to pout or to sulk). Proving an ablemouse proving you were "in another place"—and that is the exact meaning of the Latin word. Pecuniary is a word going back to the original form of wealth — cattle! From Latin pecus (cattle) came the word peconia, originally "property in cattle" and later "money".

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SAAR AS LEAGUE SEAT BACKED BY PARIS PAPERS

Proposal Also Made That District Should Continue Under That Body

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The proposal that the Franco-German question of the Saar territory be solved by making that district the permanent headquarters of the League of Nations, which is advanced in Revue de Paris by Count de Fels, its director, has won approving comment from two leading evening newspapers, the semiofficial Temps and the popular Intransigeant.

Count de Fels points out that the Saar area is the only territory in the world which is under the sovereignty of the League of Nations and the League by taking up its residence there would gain autonomy and increased prestige, which it can hardly enjoy as the guest of the Swiss city, Geneva.

The proposal, thus unofficially made, revives the question of the future status of the Saar district for which the Franco-German joint commission vainly sought a solution from November, 1929, to July, 1930. The territory is now administered by the League of Nations, as provided by the Treaty of Versailles, which requires that a plebiscite be held in 1935 to determine whether it shall revert to Germany, become a French possession or continue its present international status.

Germany holds an option for repurchasing the mines which are the district's principal source of wealth.

Qualified observers believe that a plebiscite, if held in 1935, will result in the return of the Saar territory to Germany. Count de Fels in his article maintains that the continuation of its international status and the establishment there of the League of Nations headquarters would be in the best interest of the inhabitants.

Leon Bailby, publisher of the Intransigeant, proposes that the people of the Saar territory, who are now exempt from compulsory military service, might form the nucleus of an armed force for the League of Nations which the French Socialist leader, Paul-Boncour, and others consider necessary in order to see that the League's mandates are carried out.

Count de Fels considers that the delay which has arisen in building the League of Nations palace at Geneva operates in favor of its removal elsewhere. If the Saar district is restored to Germany as a result of the plebiscite, he thinks it will continue to be a cause of disputes between the two countries. He therefore favors mutual concessions and the continuation of the international status.

Although not dealing specifically with the question of the mines, he maintains that if France continued to be their proprietor it would agree to operate them in such way as to promote political and economic peace in Europe.

Skyscraper City Crowding Homes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—New York is being "strangled" by its skyscrapers, which eventually will make it a place in which people will not want to live, according to Clarence Stein, associate architect of the Temple Emanu-El, in an address at the Church of St. Mark's-on-the-Bowerie, here, Nov. 16.

By concentrating population more and more, he declared, the skyscraper is throttling transportation and congesting the highways so greatly that eventually people will leave the city through sheer discomfort.

This will bring about the building of cities of homes on the outskirts of New York—communities with green, spacious lawns and lofty trees, to which many business men will move their dwellings and their offices. Manhattan may remain the financial center where executives of large, national enterprises have their offices, but there will be no centralization of factories and small business, as there is now, Mr. Stein predicted.

COLOMBIA CRITICIZES BANANA CULTIVATION

BOGOTA, Colombia (AP)—Criticism of banana cultivation by the United Fruit Company in northern Colombia is contained in a report by a special investigating committee of the Colombian Legislature made public on Nov. 15.

"It is desirable," said the report, "that the Ministry of Industry intervene amicably with the United Fruit Company that contracts with cultivators be modified favorably as just compensation for advantages which are offered and appreciable utilities which the company gets." The report also suggests to Congress that an export tax be levied on bananas.

BRAZIL OBSERVES 41ST ANNIVERSARY

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (By U. P.)—An impressive display of the military strength of the revolutionary government Nov. 15 marked the forty-first anniversary of the proclamation of the Brazilian Republic.

Between 10,000 and 15,000 troops paraded down Avenida Beira Mar before a reviewing stand containing all high government officials and members of the diplomatic corps. Thousands of persons thronged the sides of the streets, getting the first coherent view of the various troops that fought in the revolution.

MEMORIAL CONTRACT LET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Jones & Conquest of Richmond, whose bid was $45,130, has received the contract to rebuild the birthplace of George Washington at Wakefield, Va., Mrs. H. L. Rust, president of the Wakefield Memorial Association, announced recently.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday and Sunday were the following:

Mrs. Gladys Sherwood, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Henrietta J. Loesges, Congress Park, Ill.
Mrs. Daisy H. Angle, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Kittie E. Fleming, Jackson, Mich.
Mrs. Katherine F. Darling, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Mrs. Olive C. Harrison, Shelbyville, Ind.
Arthur M. Higley, Winnetka, Ill.
Mary Bell Toner, Chicago, Ill.
Earl S. Toner, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Edna B. Horney, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Irene B. Galton, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Elva S. Harner, Berwyn, Ill.
Arthur C. Lay, La Porte, Ind.
Dr. Frank R. Snow, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Marie L. Mackay, San Francisco, Calif.
Alice C. Faber, Bismarck, N. D.
Mildred C. Harlacher, Chicago, Ill.
Marguerite E. Fuchs, Chicago, Ill.
Christine K. Fuchs, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Delia Duesmeland, Bismarck, N. D.
Lavinia Wilson, Wauwatosa, Wis.
Mrs. Lulu H. Montgomery, Chicago, Ill.
Ada L. Fletcher, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Edith M. Packer, Wauwatosa, Wis.
A. H. Packer, Wauwatosa, Wis.
Mrs. Gladys B. Turner, Riverside, Ill.
Mrs. LaVenia F. Beggs, LaGrange, Ill.
Mrs. L. T. Bissegger, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. A. M. Compton, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Maud Stoll, Marion, Ind.
Mrs. Emelie G. Sumner, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Elinor Douglas Flood, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Fitz R. Bell, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Felma A. Mattocks, Chicago, Ill.
Esther M. Ulrich, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Bernice W. Deam, Glen Cove, N. Y.
Harry C. Evans, Chicago, Ill.
Grover A. Stoup, Cleveland, O.

MADRID PASSES QUIETEST SUNDAY IN ITS HISTORY

Strike Ties Up Spanish Capital—Trouble in Other Cities

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—The trade unions' decision to call a general strike of 48 hours for industry and 24 hours for public services, as a sequel to the clash with the police during which four workmen were slain, resulted paradoxically in 1,000,000 people in the Spanish capital having the quietest Sunday on record. The strikers resumed work on Nov. 17, though fresh trouble has broken out at Barcelona and other cities.

Madrid, deprived of conveyances of any kind, with all cafés closed and no entertainments, presented a most unusual appearance. With the exception of a few mild incidents and the presence of many policemen, Madrid never wore a more peaceful expression than on the occasion of this, the city's biggest strike.

Everybody woke up on Sunday morning with an expectant feeling, consequent on the previous day's troubles with the police. But on the recommendation of the labor leaders that discipline should be observed so as not to provoke repressive measures on the one hand, and the restrained attitude of the police on the other, had the effect of tranquillizing the riotous elements.

The strikers felt themselves challenged, however, by well-dressed men acting as newspaper vendors for El Debate, the church party daily, which managed to issue a paper despite the labor ban. The papers were torn from their hands and the vendors, beaten. Bread is available only in small quantities, but the strikers relented in regard to the electric light and water services.

The churches were filled more than is usually the case, and the only automobiles running carried the sign of the Red Cross or of a doctor, except a few which were driven by their owners.

DELAWARE HISTORIC COLLECTION DIVIDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del.—What is regarded as one of the most valuable antiquary groups in this section of the South is disposed of under the provisions of the will of the late Judge Henry C. Conrad.

The will orders that the collection be divided between two daughters, Mrs. Edith L. C. Allen of Norristown, Pa., and Mrs. Esther Baker of East Aurora, N. Y. Judge Conrad was half a century assembling the collection which includes materials associated with the early settlement of Delaware, and is appraised at many thousands of dollars. It is believed that an effort will be made to keep the Conrad incunabula in Delaware through a subscription for its purchase.

PHILADELPHIA FLOATS LOAN OF $2,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—A $2,000,000 loan is now being floated by the city treasurer here, under supervision of the Council's Finance Committee to meet the unprecedented condition of a depleted treasury resultant from delinquent taxes, which total $17,000,000, the controller announces. He strongly opposes the contemplated 15 cent increase in the tax rate for 1931.

At the same time it is announced that a $15,000,000 fifty-year loan issue will be sold about Dec. 15, at 4½ per cent interest, to replenish the city treasury.

New York Called Cleanest Large City

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—New York City has "justified its claim as the cleanest large city in the world" in the analysis of George E. Worthington, general secretary and counsel of the Committee of Fourteen, in an article which will appear in the November-December issue of the Panel, official organ of the Association of Grand Jurors.

Critics of the city are asked by Mr. Worthington to withhold judgment on the charge of wholesale vice and racketeering conditions here pending developments in the investigation now under way in the New York and Bronx counties inferior courts by the Appellate division.

Speaking in warm defense of the police and the women's court, Mr. Worthington characterizes as "loose and unsubstantiated" statements which would have the public believe a "vice ring" exists in New York City. Such statements, he declares, make for "hysteria without serving any useful public service."

The police department has the machinery and the will, he holds, to correct the evils in pool rooms, dance halls and other gathering places, but must be given undivided powers in licensing and supervision.

FUND OF $52,500,000 NEEDED FOR JOBLESS

LONDON (AP)—The big jump in unemployment is responsible for an additional £10,500,000, about $52,500,000, for the unemployment fund and £750,000 for extra salaries and wages in a supplementary estimate of nearly £11,000,000, issued Nov. 15.

A memorandum published with the estimate said that the administration of unemployment insurance involved additional work. Owing to the depression in industry there is more unemployment than when the budget estimates were originally framed. The estimate also calls for money to assist the present crisis in the sugar industry in the West Indies.

POLICE CHIEF URGES DETAILS FOR SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Education of youth in knowledge of laws to prevent crime is urged by the police commissioner, Austin J. Roche of Buffalo. It is far better that details be appointed in the schools to instruct young boys than it is for police to appoint details to bring them into court, he said.

"Add a fourth 'R' to the school course and make it stand for 'respect of law,'" he declared. "Teach the child and young man of today to live so that the first arrest will be avoided."

RADIO STATION SOUGHT

WASHINGTON (AP)—The New England Broadcasting Station Corporation, New Haven, Conn., applied to the Radio Commission Nov. 17 for authority to erect and operate a broadcasting station on 170 kilocycles, 500 watts power during day hours and 250 at night.

PROGRESS CITED IN NICARAGUAN DEVELOPMENT

Banditry Not Yet Wiped Out Though, Author of Review Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Progress in the development of railway and highway communications, reorganization of the National Bank and the Pacific Railway, and advancement of educational facilities, are reported by the Foreign Policy Association, in a review issued Nov. 17, of political and economic developments in Nicaragua. The review covers the period since the Tipitapa agreement of 1927, in which Henry L. Stimson, now Secretary of State, intervened to end the civil war and pledged American supervision of the elections in 1928 and 1930.

The report was written by Raymond Leslie Buell, research director of the association, on the basis of several months of first-hand study of Nicaraguan conditions last summer. Mr. Buell, while lauding the material improvements of the Moncada Government, declares that much criticism is current in the country over alleged suppression of civil liberties and freedom of the press.

Mr. Buell declares that although the National Guard and the United States Marine Corps have been concentrating for more than three years on the pacification of the northern provinces of Nicaragua, the result is still "indecisive." He gives three reasons for the failure to stamp out banditry: the first, military; the second, political, and the third, economic.

"The country in which the marines and the Guardia have been fighting," Mr. Buell declares, "is almost impenetrable. Except for bull-cart trails, there are no roads and the country is covered with thick brush. General Sandino has been close enough to American units, without detection, to photograph them, later sending prints to headquarters with his compliments. American soldiers cannot have the same knowledge of the country as the bandit leaders, and it is difficult for them, . . . to accustom themselves to the privations with which Nicaraguans are familiar . . . Some marines believe that even though 10,000 American soldiers were sent to the Segovias, it would be impossible to stamp out banditry by military means.

"Other observers," Mr. Buell points out, "believe that the cause of banditry is primarily economic. It is declared that the bandits for the most part are not a professional criminal class, but natives who, finding no other source of employment, temporarily join a bandit leader. Moreover, some of the "bandits" are said to be laborers who have deserted from coffee farms in the Matagalpa area where they have been held, to work off debts."

"A vivid demonstration of the thesis that banditry is an economic problem, was made by Capt. A. T. Lewis of the marine corps in the summer of 1929. At that time he was ordered to Yali, where a large number of the women and children of supposedly bandit families had been concentrated. After winning the friendship of these families, he announced that he would give employment and protection to any bandit who would lay down his arms. Within a few weeks 126 men had accepted and they were put to work building roads at 50 cents a day. Some of these men actually supported 20 or 30 persons upon this sum.

Captain Lewis's experiences lead a number of observers to believe that banditry would long since have disappeared had the United States Government, three years ago, used its funds to construct a good road between Matagalpa and Ocotal."

Employment Drop of 1.4 P. C. Is Shown

WASHINGTON (AP)—A decrease of 1.4 per cent from September in employment in 13 major industries was reported Nov. 15 by the Labor Department.

Payroll totals decreased 8 per cent in the same period. The 41,399 concerns reporting to the department listed 4,840,914 employees for October, with combined earnings of $122,578,265 a week.

Excluding manufacturing, the surveyed industries showed a decrease of 2.2. per cent in the number of employees, but an increase of 4 per cent in payrolls totals. Manufacturing industries reported a decrease of 1.4 per cent in employment and 2 per cent in payrolls totals.

Four groups showed increases in employment for the month: Anthracite mining, 5.5 per cent; bituminous coal mining, 1.4 per cent; retail trade, 3.8 per cent, and crude petroleum production .2 per cent.

The industries showing decreases, besides manufacturing, were: Metalliferous mining, quarrying, telephone and telegraph, power-light-water, electric railroads, wholesale trade, hotels and canning.

AUTOMATIC TRAIN CONTROL SYSTEM TO BE EXTENDED

Great Western Railway to Apply Safety Device to Entire Line

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The automatic train control device which has been in use on a portion of the Great Western Railway system is to be greatly extended. At present the line has 372 miles of track and 344 engines equipped for the system.

It was installed experimentally on the Henley branch line and was later carried through to Swindon and Oxford, and between Paddington and High Wycombe. The system is now to be extended to various other parts of the Great Western Railway, involving the equipment of 1758 miles of line and 2000 engines, at a cost of £200,000.

When complete there will be automatic train control over 21,130 miles of track and 2334 locomotives.

By the automatic control system audible warning is given to the engine driver when the train is approaching a distant signal which is against him. If he disregards or, for any reason, does not hear the warning siren the brakes are automatically applied before the train reaches the next "stop" signal.

When the line is clear a bell rings in the engine cab so that even in foggy weather the driver can proceed in confidence knowing that he will get his warning in plenty of time.

The apparatus consists of a ramp about 40 ft. long, fixed between the rails. This ramp is an inverted T bar, mounted on a timber base and projecting at its highest point 4 inches above the rail level. This is connected electrically with a switch in the signal box, which is in its turn attached to the lever controlling the distant signal.

On the engine is a contact shoe, an electrically controlled brake valve and siren cylinder and an electric bell. The shoe projects to within 2 inches of the rail level and can be raised vertically, thus clearing it 11½ inches when the engine passes over a ramp, thus opening a switch attached to the contact shoe.

Lindbergh's Plane to Increase Speed

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Carl Squier, general manager of the Lockheed Aircraft Company here, revealed Nov. 17 that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh would come to Los Angeles soon to have his low-wing monoplane fitted with a new type of wing, a larger motor and a disappearing landing gear.

The improvements, Mr. Squier said, will increase the speed of Colonel Lindbergh's plane approximately 50 miles an hour, making its top speed 225 miles an hour.

Mr. Squier said he spoke to Colonel Lindbergh by telephone at Princeton, N. J., and that the flier said he would arrive within three weeks.

Dispatches from the East recently said Colonel Lindbergh was planning a South American flight. Mr. Squier was not informed whether the improvements on the Colonel's plane were in preparation for the flight or whether the flight would be started from here or the east coast.

CANADIAN PREMIERS TO CONFER ON WHEAT

WINNIPEG (AP)—Federal action toward wheat price stabilization "at a reasonable price" will be sought by the Premiers of the Prairie Provinces, it was announced Nov. 15, as soon as the Premier, R. B. Bennett, returns from the Imperial Conference at London.

John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba, announced the plan after a two-day conference with the Alberta and Saskatchewan Premiers.

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DRYS MINIMIZE WETS' HOPES OF CHANGING LAW

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of a repeal recommendation is grounded on the reliable report that the commissioners held that the Eighteenth Amendment itself was not a proper subject for action. This wholly coincides with the view expressed by President Hoover when he established the organization soon after taking office in 1929.

Amendment Not Involved

At that time George W. Wickersham, chairman of the commission, flatly declared that he did not consider the amendment a proper subject for study and recommendation. He considered the commission established to study and report on law enforcement improvements and not to enter into the highly controversial field of the merits or lack of them in prohibition as a national policy.

Although there is endless conjecture in the press there is actually no definite information as to the contents of the commission's report. The two facts that are established are that the commission will not go into the question of repeal, and that if a report on modification of the Volstead law is submitted it will not be unanimous.

It is reliably learned that at least several members of the commission favor legalization of 4 per cent beer and so-called "light wines."

Some breweries are reported to have been preparing already to deliver beer of higher alcoholic content than that now permitted, placing credence in rumors of the liberal attitude of the commission members. The majority opinion in the commission, however, remains unknown and there is no chance of an overwhelming majority on the commission for modification.

Hoover Upholds Prohibition

Even those members of the commission who are thought to be somewhat sympathetic to the wets are known to feel that alternatives to repeal must be suggested first, in case any change were recommended.

By his campaign speeches it has also appeared to the commission from the beginning that President Hoover is committed to continuation of the prohibition amendment, at least until all methods of enforcement were put to experiment. The commission members are understood to interpret their task in that light.

"Crediting the wets with all the known wets and doubtfuls in the next Congress," Dr. McBride declared, "their maximum strength would still be less than one-third of the total membership of the House. Any resolution for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment would require a two-thirds vote for its passage."

"Wet hopes that the Democratic landslide in the recent election is indicative of a corresponding landslide of sentiment against prohibition are vain. The Democratic Party in the South is overwhelmingly dry and the Democrats elected from that section are almost without exception dry.

Analysis of Referendums

"Great stress has been placed upon the result of the three referendums relating to prohibition in the recent election. There is little new in this. The wets selected for the holding of these referendums the places where the liquor interests were best intrenched and which no one ever claimed to be dry in sentiment.

"Republican candidates who straddled or who espoused the wet program went down to crushing defeat. The straddlers could not command the hearty support of the drys, and the attempts of the wets to outwet their Democratic opponents were futile."

Dr. Wilson, while challenging wet claims, nevertheless declares that there was a "deplorable lack of local organization and activity on the part of the drys in many states."

"It is absolutely essential," he said, "that the dry organizations and supporters in every state be united in a militant federation having for its purpose the defeat of any party or of any candidate for Congress or the conventions of 1932 who is not loyal to to the fundamental right of democracy—the right to achieve effective decisions at the polls."

WASHINGTON (AP) — James M. Beck (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, on Nov. 16 urged repeal of the Volstead Act by Congress, thereby leaving enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment "to the political discretion" of the several states.

TURN TO GOLD MAY BE NEXT CHINA MOVE

(Continued from Page 1)

mand, is responsible, in great part, for this price decline. Annual world production of silver was 50 per cent greater in 1928 than it was in 1920. Of paramount importance in bringing about this increased output has been the invention of processes for the decomposition of silver from copper ores. Thus this wonderful old-time priceless silver which was once mined as silver, is now but a by-product of copper and lead. The whole world now demands immense quantities of copper, so the more copper is used the more silver is dumped on to the stagnant market.

Absorbed 70 Per Cent

Prior to 1926, India and China absorbed year after year about 70 per cent of the total world production of silver. A few years before that date, when every available source was searched for silver, only India and Indo-China seemed to have it in inexhaustible quantities. Now both these countries have decided to go on a gold currency basis while Japan also has succeeded in her compact smaller nation, in raising the gold embargo. These countries, therefore, and especially India, are now exporters of silver where they were formerly consumers.

It is a well-known fact that 30 per cent of the world's stock of silver is stored in Shanghai. Because of the wars and banditry, and the low prices, many Chinese have been hoarding their silver bars. Thus the amount in circulation is not nearly so great as is customary during normalcy.

No one can justly blame China for hoarding silver, any more than one could blame the United States or Canada for not getting rid of their surplus 1928-1929-1930 stocks of wheat. Can it be imagined that those who have tons of silver will, without reluctance (if ever), sell them at the present deflated prices? Will the farmer get rid of his wheat, willingly, when the price strikes bottom?

Gold is held at an artificial value for currency by nearly all the great nations of the world. China's currency, besides its lamentable lack of uniformity within the country itself, is subject to the fluctuation of the price of bar silver, which has no artificial backing, but behaves in the market much as any other commodity would. When the world's copper mines begin to produce to capacity, poor China may see the silver dollar drop to a still lower rate.

Possible Remedy

What possible remedy is there, then, for betterment of conditions in general? Is it artificial pegging of silver? No, decidedly not. This would entail a great deal too much red tape before it could meet with the approval of all the leading financial powers of the world.

First, there must be a cessation of civil strife and hostilities in China. One method recommended for bringing this about speedily is contained in a plan which will probably be introduced into the Senate this winter by the Subcommittee on Foreign Affairs. It recommends a loan to China of several hundred million ounces of silver by a pool to include Great Britain, the United States, Japan and other interested governments.

This loan, it is asserted, would finance the Nationalist Government, enabling it to quickly unite and pacify the country. The rest would be used to build railroads and automobile roads to make transportation possible in the interior of China, and generally to place the 450,000,000 Chinese in "the peaceful pursuits of industry rather than the destructive enterprise of war."

There should certainly be, as soon as possible, large scale loans for reconstruction and public improvement. These would help China increase her purchasing power and thereby initiate an upward trend in the world's markets, and would make possible the importation of the tremendous amount of wheat needed there.

Second, the best solution yet proposed is the plan resolutely adhered to by the Nanking Government, which calls for gradual conversion of China's currency to a gold basis, under the direction of a group of American experts headed by Prof E. E. Kemmerer of Princeton, backed by enormous foreign loans. This would permanently reestablish China's finances and stabilize world trade.

SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES FOUND HEAVILY IN DEBT

(Continued from Page 1)

rowed heavily from the United States, both through the Federal Government of Peru and through various municipalities which he controlled. The loans were made for the building of public works and roads, but, according to facts now brought to light, he made it a practice to give large amounts of money annually to his military governors for them to dispose of.

One result of such practices has been that the Banco del Peru y Londres, one of the chief commercial banks of the country, has had to suspend payments. Its resources according to word reaching Washington were found to consist largely of IOU's from the former president. Other Peruvian banks have come to its support to protect smaller depositors.

Peru's income, based chiefly on customs receipts, has dropped about one-sixth in the past year, it is declared, and almost one-half of this must go toward service charges on the heavy loans Señor Leguia placed abroad, chiefly in New York.

It has also been disclosed that Peru's deficit for 1928 was slightly more than $9,000,000 and that on Jan. 1, 1930, it was approximately $11,000,000.

Meet Charges by Deficits

Although only two states in South America—Santa Catharina in Brazil and the Republic of Ecuador—have actually defaulted on their loans, most of the others, it is reported, have been meeting charges chiefly by annual deficits which are made up by additional borrowings. According to the survey the deficits of Latin-American borrowers between 1918-1926 is just about equal to the amounts they have borrowed.

No exact figures on Latin-American national deficits have as yet been obtainable because most of these countries either do not publish their fiscal figures or do so in such a way that means little. However, the Argentine deficit before the revolution was approximately 200,000,000 pesos or about $86,000,000.

The general floating debt of Bolivia is reported to be about 30,000,000 pesos or about $10,800,000. There is no means of estimating what the Brazilian deficit is since the revolution, but it is believed to be larger than any of the others.

The financial condition in the State of Sao Paulo, in Brazil, is one which is regarded by the State Department as serious as in any part of South America. During the past six years Sao Paulo has been borrowing heavily in both Europe and the United States in order to withhold part of its coffee crop from the market, so as to maintain the world price of the commodity.

The result has been that 27,000,000 bags of coffee have accumulated which the State now has to unload somehow or other on a world which consumes only 23,000,000 bags a year and which produces that much each year. A loan undertaken last winter by Speyer & Co. together with Schroeder & Co. for the purpose of gradually releasing this coffee made so little headway with the American investing public that about 85 per cent of the loan, it is declared, remained on the bankers' hands.

NUMISMATIC MUSEUM OPENED IN NEW YORK

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—New York opened its smallest museum on Nov. 14, the artistic little building of the American Numismatic Society. In it may be found examples of the coins dating from about 750 B. C., and primitive money of various types used by savage tribes.

Above the main museum is a vault filled with hundreds of thousands of ancient historic coins too numerous to be displayed.

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOUSTON, Tex. — Old-fashioned temperance education in modern guise is sweeping the United States with the aid of the National Education Association. This was told to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention here Nov. 17 by Mrs. Louisa J. Taft of Solusa, Calif., lecturer and director in the field of W. C. T. U. temperance education.

As if in substantiation of Mrs. Taft's declaration, the young people's branch of the W. C. T. U., through its general secretary, Miss Winona Jewell of Evanston, Ill., presented nearly 400,000 total abstinence pledges received last year from school children and college youth.

To give thanks for the report from Washington that the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement has discarded advocacy of the repeal of the Eighteen h Amendment, the delegates of the convention assembled at sunrise Nov. 16 for a prayer and praise meeting, attended by nearly 1000 women.

Canada's "ghastly failure" of the government liquor control system was described by Ben Spence, Washington, D. C., correspondent of the Toronto Globe, at a session of the convention Nov. 16. Mr. Spence said bad sociological and economic consequences of liquor drinking are visible on all sides.

Although the national leaders of the organization have refrained from politics in their platform speeches, the convention was stirred to loud applause by forecasts by Mrs. Mamie D. Colvin, New York, president of the New York State W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Mary Harris Armour, Greenville, Ga., that both national parties may "go wet" in 1932, which will be the signal for a third dry party which they predicted will be swept into victory.

NATIONALS SYMBOLIZE WORLD BROTHERHOOD

Brotherhood of the nations of the world was symbolized at the final ceremony of the Y. W. C. A. World Friendship Week, Nov. 16, in St. Paul's Cathedral by the candle-lighting service. A young woman represented each nation. Beginning at the first one, she lighted her candle and passed the light on to the next, until every nation was bearing its light, all standing together in a united bond.

Six candle bearers then lighted their candles from a central taper and passed through the audience, lighting a candle for each member until the church was filled with the glow of gleaming lights. As the audience left the cathedral each bore a lighted candle away, as signifying that the light of brotherhood among all peoples should burn steadily uniformed by differences of creed or race.

East Prussia Shows Fascist Party Gains

BERLIN (AP) — The Fascist Party made phenomenal gains in the free city of Danzig and cities in East Prussia where municipal elections were held over the week-end.

The Fascists counted 34,000 votes in the polling Nov. 16 against 2130 in 1927 at Danzig. The Communists there jumped 100 per cent above their former figures. The Social Democrats, still the leading party, slumped from 61,779 to 54,000 votes.

In Baden the Fascists increased their municipal council mandates from nothing to 28 in Karlsruhe, and in Kehl from nothing to 21. They therefore became the leading party in both cities; the Social Democrats ran second.

Fascist campaigners now are looking toward Bremen, where municipal elections will be held Nov. 30.

MORE PEOPLE FLYING AS MEANS OF TRAVEL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Scheduled air transport lines of the United States carried more passengers during the first six months of the present year than during the entire calendar year 1929.

Clarence M. Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, announced on Nov. 16 that domestic and American-operated foreign air lines carried 208,357 passengers from January to June of 1930. The 1929 total was 173,405. Mr. Young said 185,956 of the passengers were carried on domestic air lines and 22,401 on foreign lines operated by Americans.

CLEVELAND-NEW YORK AIR EXPRESS PLANNED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Thompson Aeronautical Corporation, Inc., of Cleveland, is preparing to inaugurate a Cleveland-Albany-New York passenger and express airplane service in the spring with multimotor amphibians, it was announced here Nov. 16.

The company will compete for business with the passenger and express routes operated over the Pennsylvania mountains. Radio beacon guidance of airplanes is now in operation between Albany, Buffalo, and Cleveland, and emergency landing fields have been established by the Department of Commerce.

WEALTHY GIVE FUND FOR WATER SYSTEM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—With substantial gifts from wealthy residents already in hand for the project, Millbrook, a near-by village, voted Nov. 12 to issue bonds for a $220,000 water and sewage system after 25 years of effort for the improvement.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Flagler and Mr. and Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne have promised to pay the interest on the bonds for the first five years. An anonymous gift of $20,000 also has been received toward the project.

FOUR-DAY WEEK HELD ECONOMIC NECESSITY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The forecast that a four-day working week will be the ultimate result of economic readjustments, was made by Samuel B. Botsford, general manager of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, in an address to Buffalo schoolmasters.

This will necessitate a new social readjustment, due to increased leisure time, which will add to the teachers' work, inasmuch as more adults will be seeking culture, he declared.

COUNTY STUDIES SMOKE EVIL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOBOKEN, N. J.—An official department of Smoke Abatement has been organized in Hudson County to coöperate with the Smoke Abatement Research Bureau of Stevens Institute of Technology in carrying on practical work against smoke nuisances in every form, according to announcement made by the institute on Nov. 15. Col. Elliott H. Whitlock, professor of smoke research at Stevens Institute of Technology, and William G. Christy, engineer of smoke abatement for Hudson County, will have charge of the work.

$1942 FROM BALL

A check for $1942.03, representing part of the proceeds obtained from the recent Tercentenary ball to be distributed among charitable organizations, was received by Mayor James M. Curley, Nov. 17, from the Tercentenary Ball Committee. He announced that about $150 more is anticipated.

MAYOR TO VISIT CUBA

Mayor James M. Curley and his daughter, Mary, left Boston, Nov. 17, for New York, where they will sail aboard the Cunard liner, Franconia, for Cuba, on a two-weeks' vacation.

U. S. IS ADVISED TO MAKE USE OF PEACE MACHINE

World Court and League Shown to Provide Way to Avoid Wars

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The importance of setting up peace machinery and using it continuously to harmonise international relations during times of peace was emphasized on Nov. 16 by Dr. James T. Shotwell, director of the division of economics and history of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in an address before the Free Synagogue in Carnegie Hall.

Dr. Shotwell favored the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations and the World Court so that it would be able to use peace machinery before a crisis arose. Lack of machinery for operation of international peace was the fundamental reason for the World War, he declared.

"The only way to make sure that there will be no more war," he continued, "is to accustom ourselves to the workings of the peace machinery set up in arbitration bodies. If we learn the operation of such machinery we can intrust ourselves to it.

"The governments of Europe in 1914 did not know whether to resort to conferences and to mediation. They lacked sufficient determination to bring before some board of arbitration the questions which eventually precipitated them into war. While they pondered for means of extricating themselves from a perilous position, the general staffs of the armies got into motion and there was war."

Dr. Shotwell characterized the League of Nations as a "solid instrument to rid the world of the menace of secret diplomacy" and declared that the utterances of the delegates revealed an honesty of purpose that is reflected in the concrete work for peace in the numerous committees of the organization.

He minimized the importance of reports that would indicate a serious crisis at present, and declared that the attitude of the most intelligent statesmen in Europe insured the maintenance of peace. If a critical situation is becoming apparent, he said, this is all the more reason why the world should rely on the methods for the preservation of peace evolved since the war.

YALE ANNOUNCES LITERATURE PRIZE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale University announces establishment of the Henry H. Strong Prize in American Literature, which carries with it an award of $500. The prize is established by the bequest of Henry H. Strong, Yale '83, to the Phelps Association as trustee.

Under the terms of the prize, it will be awarded annually to a member of the junior or senior class in Yale College who writes the best essay on a phase of American literature, or who writes "the best story on an incident in the lives of the American people, real or fictitious." No student will be eligible to compete for the prize unless he shall have passed an examination in the general subject of American literature.

FOLLOW THE FOOTBALL FOR NEW HAVEN GAME

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A plan initiated by the State Department of Police of Rhode Island has led to the departments of three states, inclusive of Massachusetts and Connecticut, arranging for a special road patrol during travel to and from New Haven for the Yale-Harvard football game on Nov. 22.

To facilitate handling of traffic with speed and safety a special route between Boston and New Haven has been designated along first class roads and patrols of troopers will be concentrated on the route. It will be designated by special signs showing the football as an emblem with direction arrows indicating New Haven and Boston.

Smoking Chimneys Can't Hide Any More

Smoke inspection in Boston has become a matter of "high" efficiency with the removal of the State Division of Smoke Inspection from its cramped quarters in the State House basement to the twenty-third floor of the new United Shoe Machinery Company building.

From the wide windows provided on all four sides of the new quarters, an extensive view is afforded of the selective field in which the division operates. Binoculars are already sweeping the Greater Boston area to locate the stacks from which curl skyward the smoke of public offenders. Wider powers given the division by the last Legislature demanded greater elbow room, which was the second reason for the move.

Hindus and Jews Join Christians in Talk on Peace

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA — The impossibility of obtaining peace by means of violence, and the necessity of a good means to obtain a good result were stressed at a recent gathering here of leaders in the Christian, Jewish and Hindu faiths.

The general subject of the meeting, in the Friends Meetinghouse at 20 South Twelfth Street under the auspices of the Threefold Movement which is composed of the League of Neighbors, the Union of East and West and the Fellowship of Faiths, was "Nonviolence as Taught by the Great Prophets."

Dr. Haridas T. Muzumdar, a friend of Mahatma Gandhi and a companion on his "march to the sea," spoke on the fundamental of nonviolence as laid down by Gandhi, and stressed the fact that the followers of the Hindu leader bear no ill will toward the British.

"We would be untrue to the principle of nonviolence if we cherished any ill will toward Britain," he declared. "To the followers of that principle there are no enemies. The whole human race is a brotherhood.

"We have come to the perfection of the use of force, and today we are standing on top of a volcano," Dr. Muzumdar said in speaking of the uselessness of war. "One more resort to warfare by the nations, and one-half the human race will be swept from the surface of the earth."

"Violence breeds violence," declared Rabbi William H. Fineshriber of Keneseth Israel Synagogue. "Hate breeds hate," he continued; "the world will never come to an end of this vicious circle until we adopt another method, the method of peace. If you want to get a good result, use a good means. Hatred and violence are antiquated. Wherever love has been tried it has been effective. The real enemies of mankind are those who engender violence and hatred by setting men to war against each other."

Economic Measures Favored in Portugal

LISBON, Portugal (AP)—Measures to relieve the business depression, from which Portugal with the rest of the world is suffering, are suggested in the annual statement, Nov. 17, of Minister of Finance Salazer.

He urged drastic curtailment of state expenditures, a reduction in imports, intensification of wheat production, obtainment of raw materials from Portugal's colonies, creation of new industries and a halt in emigration of Portuguese labor.

He held the world's troubles were the result of overproduction, inflation of credits, monetary disorders, a catastrophic slump in the price of commodities and frantic speculation.

SCHOOL PRESS GROUP COUNTS 40 MEMBERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS, Ga.—More than 40 leading Georgia high schools, in which there are school newspapers or magazines, are this year affiliated with the Georgia Scholastic Press Association, which is sponsored by the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism of the University of Georgia, and which aims at the improvement of high school journalism.

RADIO HEAD SEES POSSIBLE ABUSE OF AIR PUBLICITY

Radiocasters Warned They Have Great Responsibility to Observe

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O. — A warning against excessive radio advertising was sounded here Nov. 17 by Maj.-Gen. Charles McK. Saltman, chairman of the Federal Radio Commission, opening the annual convention of the International Association of Broadcasters. While the warning was much milder than that of another commissioner, Ira E. Robinson, given a few days ago, coming at this time from two commissioners, who are opposed on several other issues, its unanimity is considered significant.

Second only in interest was a discussion of the possibilities of the operating of many stations on the same wavelength, by Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, chief engineer of the Federal Radio Commission. Additional means of bettering conditions in radio were discussed including the possibilities of using a wider radiocast band of frequencies and higher wavelengths, following present European practice.

Speaking about excessive advertising on the air, General Saltzman, while extolling the association for having kept the air as clean as it has, urged upon its members a realization of the "grave responsibility" toward the public that rests with them.

"I hope," said General Saltzman, "that your acts will be so obviously in the public interest that it will not be necessary for either Congress or the Federal Radio Commission to amplify the meaning of public interest, convenience and necessity. It should be remembered that the facility you are permitted to use actually belongs to the public and is supervised for the public by the Government. It is therefore essential that the programs be satisfactory to the public."

The synchronization of radiocasting stations, or the placing of a multiplicity of them on the same wavelength to carry the same chain program, was hailed as one of the major advances in radio technique by Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, chief engineer of the Federal Radio Commission.

"Methods of synchronization by means of wire circuits (that is, wire connections between the stations operating on the same wavelength) have been," he said, "successfully demonstrated.

"These experiments demonstrate that if the frequency of two or more stations is exactly the same, these stations may be spaced much closer geographically without reduction in service area, that is, a larger area may be served by a single frequency. Take for example the stations used in the rests made by the National Broadcasting Company.

"Using the frequency of 660 kilocycles (the present cleared channel of WEAF, New York) the same program was given to Schenectady and Pittsburgh on the same frequency. This could be extended to every community in which that frequency could work without interference to stations on adjacent frequencies. Thus many more people could be served. The service area of a station would not then be limited by the amount of power in a central transmitter. Many stations could be added to the main station, and so located that an entire area would be served."

The radiocasters also heard speakers discuss the possibilities of widening the present radiocasting band from 550 to 1900 kilocycles, now including 96 channels, to a width that will make more channels available. General Saltzman told them that a movement was also on foot to adopt the European system in this country whereby radiocast programs might also be tuned in on the long wave band from 160 to 224 kilocycles.

United States Freed of Gold Price Blame

LONDON (AP)—Sir Josiah Stamp, one of the delegates to the reparation conference, in an interview with the Daily Mail Nov. 17 said that the high price of gold, to which the present world-wide industrial crisis was attributed, was not the fault of the United States.

"The United States would gladly coöperate in solving world difficulties, but she is in a very difficult position," he said. "She is owed large sums of money and not unnaturally does not like receiving goods of people who owe that money. So America receives their gold instead."

Contending that Great Britain also could not be blamed for the depression, Sir Josiah said: "The fault, if it is a fault, lies with European countries, although it is difficult to apportion the blame. The problem can be met only by resolute coöperation, but there are so many who are not ready to coöperate.

"European countries deny the existence of any problem and so are not very helpful in settling it, but if we do not solve it all of Europe will go bankrupt."

OLD SHOE EXPOSITION PROPERTY IS SOLD

Several buildings, including the 20-year-old Shoe and Leather Exposition Building, and 129,723 square feet of land with a 656 foot frontage on the Charles River Esplanade in Cambridge have been purchased by R. B. Fosdick, C. O. Heydt and Chancey Belknap of New York for investment.

The land adjoins the property of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and runs almost to Wadsworth Street. The assessed tax value on the buildings is $174,800 and on the land $200,000, a total of $374,800.

HORTICULTURISTS ELECT

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society elected Albert C. Burrage of Boston and Manchester as president for the eleventh time at its annual meeting in Horticultural Hall, Nov. 17. Edwin S. Webster was made vice-president for two years, while Miss Marian Roby Case of Weston, Joseph E. Chandler and George Peabody Gardner of Boston, Harian P. Kelsey of Salem and S. J. Goddard of Framingham were elected as trustees.

START ON BUILDING PROGRAMS SOUGHT

With labor costs and material expenses for buildings at the lowest ebb in years, now is the time for firms and individuals to draw up their building programs, James J. Phelan, chairman of the Massachusetts Unemployment Committee, told municipal unemployment committees and boards of selectmen in letters sent to all parts of the State, Nov. 17.

"Current prices are at least 10 to 15 per cent lower than they were two years ago," the letter read. "The savings in the first costs of buildings erected under present costs will be sufficient to pay interest charges for several years," it pointed out. Every building operation started now will help to overcome the present unemployment peak, as well as provide a definite economy to the owner, Mr. Phelan added.

Baker Finds Many Jobless Refuse Bread; 'Mr. Glad' Dispenses 1000 Nickels a Day

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Isadore Wisotsky, baker and philosopher, has convinced himself that things are a lot better in this world than he thought they were; that if there are many men seeking jobs today, there are very few of them going hungry, and that, anyhow, he is not going to bake any more bread to distribute as charity.

This grew out of a social experiment he tested on the morning of Nov. 14. He arose long before dawn, at 4 a. m. to be exact—put 800 extra slices of dough intended for the jobless and hungry in the pans and baked them along with the bread for his regular customers.

When they had cooled he put them in his wagon and drove from his shop at 5814 Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, to the state employment bureau at Johnson and Jay Streets, where he offered them without charge to the crowd that was storming the bureau. He was able to give away less than 50 loaves.

He went to the Sands Street section. After working for an hour he was able finally to give away about 300 loaves. One woman who said she had a large family was urged to take an armful of bread.

"What's the use of bread without butter?" she inquired, and ambled off disdainfully. Mr. Wisotsky went home with more than half his charity bread and did a lot of thinking. Some of it concerned the economic situation, but most of it related to human nature.

NEW YORK (AP)—John D. Rockefeller with his dimes has a cut-rate rival with nickels who, under the Pollyanna sobriquet of "Mr. Glad," feeds the floating poor.

He has stood near the corner of Lafayette and Leonard Streets every day for a week now, this "Mr. Glad," his pockets bulging with the buffalo-faced coins; a kindly old gentleman of distinguished mien, dressed in light tweed with a gray hat and dark glasses.

At first some folk thought it was a publicity stunt, but the empty pockets were not curious as to the source of the shiny charity, for a nickel means a hot drink and a roll.

Each day at 1 p. m. "Mr. Glad" and his secretary appear in the wake of two patrolmen who plow a path through the crowds to a spot in the middle of the block on Leonard Street. Without ceremony a line forms and the people pass by, each getting a nickel from the hand of "Mr. Glad."

A thousand nickels are given away each day.

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12.0	x 9.0	£12. 0.0	15.0	x 13.6	£22.10.0
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$20,000,000 FUND IS RELEASED FOR WATER PROJECTS

(Continued from Page 1)

ment here is far below that of most other great industrial nations. This, the department attributes largely to the constructive measures that have been taken during the last year.

"This estimate of 3,400,000 for September compares with an estimate figure of 3,500,000 for August, the apparent improvement not being significant since it is due entirely to seasonal causes," the department's statement says. "Figures for October are not yet available, but the number of unemployed usually increases in that month.

"It must be understood that these estimates are at best approximations, indicating the probable minimum number of employed. These August and September figures were estimated on the basis of the April census return, as affected by the month by month changes in employment since April. These changes are reported monthly by employers to official agencies and include figures for agriculture, manufacturing, construction, anthracite, bituminous and metalliferous, mining and quarrying; public utilities, railroads, wholesale and retail trade, and hotels."

Family Welfare Units to Survey Resources

WASHINGTON—The resources of the Family Welfare Association of America, a federation of 240 family welfare societies in more than 200 cities in practically every state, have been placed at the disposal of the President unemployment committee.

At the request of Col. Arthur Woods, chairman, the association began on Nov. 15, a quick survey of the situation confronting each of the family welfare agencies in its membership. Within two weeks, it is expected that President Hoover will have as a result of the survey, information concerning the adequacy of the present relief resources.

A telegram received from William Phillips, regional representative of the committee for New England, brought news of the formation of a comprehensive state committee in New Hampshire. Over 2000 letters have been sent out to all denominational clergy, to all towns and city clerks and to all county commissioners, asking for unemployment figures. In addition all employers employing more than three persons are asked for detailed information regarding the situation in their respective businesses, Mr. Phillips said.

Roosevelt Reappoints New York Committee

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Reappointment of his committee on stabilization of employment and the addition of five members, was announced by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Nov. 16. The Governor said he would ask the next Legislature to make this an official commission to continue its work of harmonizing industry and employment.

One of the first activities of the committee will be to devise means of establishing loan funds for the unemployed. This was recommended by the Governor in outlining the plans for the reorganized group. The commission will continue to encourage employment and the smoothing out of production to avoid depressive periods, and, in addition, will supervise elimination of duplication in local efforts for housing, clothing and other relief work.

Henry Bruere, of New York City, continues as chairman. The added members are Charles H. Johnson, State Commissioner of Social Welfare; Homer Folks, secretary of the State Charities Aid Association; Miss Ruth Morgan, State Board of Charities and League of Women Voters; George E. Van Schaick of Rochester, and Mayor Cornelius F. Burns of Troy, chairman of the Mayors' Conference Committee on Unemployment.

Detroit Motor Plants Plan Activity Renewal

DETROIT (AP)—The renewal of activity in at least three large factories in the Detroit area was indicated by announcements from factory officials Nov. 15.

These factories are the Oakland Motorcar Company and the Fisher Body Corporation plants at Pontiac, and the Hudson Motorcar Company plant at Detroit. By the middle of next week these factories will have recalled 10,000 employees to start production of 1931 automobiles and bodies.

$30,000,000 Authorized for Projects in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—An extraordinary appropriation of $30,000,000 for new highways, railroads and irrigation works will be used next year by the Government in an effort to combat unemployment, Julio Philippi, Minister of Finance, announced Nov. 15.

Money to meet the appropriation will be obtained from any surplus in the ordinary budget and from special new taxation. The Government considers it necessary to provide extraordinary public works, it was said, because of widespread unemployment facing nitrate workers, many of whom will be displaced by the recent merger of all nitrate companies into one organization.

Army Rolling Kitchen Feeds Manhattan Idle

NEW YORK (AP)—The "army of the unemployed" became more than a figure of speech Nov. 17 when the rolling kitchen of the 307th Infantry, U. S. A., began serving soup, coffee and cake to the jobless in mid-town Manhattan.

An army mess sergeant was in charge and there was food for more than 2000 persons, who quickly found their way to the vacant lot on which the rolling kitchen had been set up. Private firms donated the food.

It was believed to be the first time the army had taken active part in food relief for the unemployed in New York City.

Building to Provide Work

BINGHAMTON, N. Y. (AP)—Construction of 25 dwellings to provide employment for workers in the building trades will be started immediately by the Endicott-Johnson Corporation, officials of the company announced Nov. 17. The dwellings will be erected in Endicott and West Endicott.

Act Favors Public Building

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRENTON, N. J.—Legislation designed to facilitate public works programs to relieve the employment situation in New Jersey was signed by Gov. Morgan Y. Larson on Nov. 14, when he approved the act permitting the issuance, by municipalities, of bonds in excess of their debt limits. This makes the undertaking of public improvements immediately possible, that otherwise would be postponed for lack of funds.

Authorization was given the State Highway Commission to spend $100,000 on materials and equipment to the end of expanding labor employment in coöperation with municipalities.

Simultaneously Charles R. Blunt, State Commissioner of Labor, announced the addition of 10 members to his state-wide unemployment committee, of which Willard I. Hamilton is chairman.

100 Veterans to Be Hired

A Boston City Council order providing for hiring of 100 men from the World War veterans to work as teamsters in the various city departments through the winter, was approved by Mayor James M. Curley Nov. 17.

Australian Bankers Raise Exchange Rate

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Bankers of Australia gathered in Sydney recently to discuss the financial position of the country. The only information released to the public was that the conference had agreed upon an increase of the exchange rate from £6 10s. to £8 10s. on London.

The board of the Commonwealth Bank called the conference, which was attended by the chairman of directors of the Commonwealth Bank, the governor of the bank, and by the general managers of the Bank of New South Wales, the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, the Bank of Australasia, the Union Bank of Australia, the Australian Bank of Commerce, the Commercial Bank of Australia, the National Bank of Australasia, the Bank of Arelaide and the Queensland National Bank.

The governor of the Commonwealth Bank, E. C. Riddle, declared that the conference revealed the necessity for more coöperation between the banks.

'Come on Over and Play!'

WINNER IN BUFFALO BACK-YARD CONTEST

Children Build Clever Reproductions of Standard Playground Apparatus, and in the Rine Family Equipment Even Father's Discarded Trousers Played a Part.

PLAY APPARATUS IN BACK YARDS SHOWS INGENUITY

Three Prizes Awarded in Annual Competitions Held at Buffalo

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The cause of home recreation for children again has received furtherance in the fourth annual backyard playground contest, held recently under the auspices of the Buffalo City Planning Association.

First, second and third prizes, totaling more than $300, were awarded in each of nine councilmanic districts for installation of play apparatus, designed to keep children happy and off the streets.

Many and ingenious were the backyard plans worked out by children and their parents, in most instances at surprisingly little cost. In this conbring the coveted award than an test ingenuity is even more likely to elaborate expenditure of money.

In the Rine family playground, first prize winner in the Loyejoy district, the judges found 35 children at play with homemade reproductions of all the standard play apparatus. All the material used in this resort of happiness and safety was salvaged, and represented a total cash value of about $2.

While constructing the long slide, these indefatigable playground makers found that there was a six-foot gap on one side for which a perfectly smooth board was unobtainable. The defect was remedied by lining the board used with a pair of father's discarded trousers. Robert Rine, planner of the playground, won the $20 first prize in his district.

In some back yards attractive ready-made materials for play, such as collapsible wading pools, bright sandboxes with awnings and adjustable teeter-totters had been installed. In others homemade playhouses, swings and trapeses were the features. A miniature golf course was among the prize winners.

Buffalo and St. Louis, according to the National Recreation Association, are doing more than any other cities in the country to stimulate interest in back-yard playgrounds.

Suffragette Relics Displayed in London

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—Memories of the early struggles of suffragettes and other workers for women's equality in Britain have been collected in an exhibition here, which was opened recently by Mrs. "General" Drummond, former women's suffrage leader.

Photographs on the walls recall the days of heavy sweeping skirts, short, tightly fitting coats, full sleeves, and hats which apparently retained a precarious balance only by the aid of a long and dangerous pin. They tell the tale of skirmishes and rushes; of orations delivered at the Nelson Column or from orange-boxes at street corners on Saturday nights. They tell of "human letters," who posted themselves to Mr. Asquith at Downing Street for delivery into the hands of the Premier himself; and of little parties, who gathered in the dusk of early morning to chalk on the pavements the statement that women wanted the vote.

Below the photographs have been arranged other relics: a prison dress with its blue check apron and small white cap; a scroll which Mrs. Pankhurst carried on a raid upon West minster; summons papers; pieces of unlawfully broken glass; a Temporary Release under the "Cat and Mouse Act."

"These were the beginning of things" said Mrs. Drummond. "The issue lies in the hands of those women who, too young to be in the fight with us, have all the future before them."

IRIGOYEN NOT TO BE JAILED

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—Hipolito Irigoyen, deposed President of Argentina, may again set foot upon the soil of his native land, assured that he will be safe from imprisonment when he steps off the cruiser aboard which he has been a prisoner for several weeks. An injunction protecting him from confinement on land was issued Nov. 14 by Federal Judge Jantus.

POLITICS CALLED WORST FOE TO INDIAN WORKER

Bengal Authority Declares Congress's Agitation Misleads Labor

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—Political movements in India are affecting adversely the work that was being accomplished in the interests of working people of the country, said K. C. Roy Chowdhury, member of the Bengal Legislative Council, in the course of a conversation here. Mr. Chowdhury was on his way back to India from attendance at the International Labor Conference recently held in Geneva. A follower of the Liberal school of political thought, he has a reputation among employers and employees in India for his altruistic work in connection with Labor interests, and while he has frequently led Indian strikes, business men in Calcutta contend that his motives invariably have been inspired by a genuine interest in the worker's life and conditions.

"The aggressive propaganda of the National Congress to exploit Labor for political purposes, in which the laboring classes are very little interested, has produced an atmosphere of tension between employers and employees," Mr. Chowdhury says. He admits the workmen of India have grievances; they exist in deplorable housing, inadequate wages in some industries, and inadequate representation in legislative bodies. But he maintains that Congress leaders are not at all familiar with the problems of Labor in India.

"Congress leaders have done their utmost to mislead Labor, and they appear to have created an impression among the workers that without a drastic change of India's constitution their conditions will never improve," Mr. Chowdhury says. "Strikes which were organized in Bombay only added to the depressing conditions which the people were suffering consequent on the boycott and civil disobedience activities.

"In Bengal the Congress agents have so far failed to dislocate the industries of the Province, which are principally jute, tea and coal. The reasons for the failure lie in the fact that representatives of industrial labor have instituted counter propaganda.

"The politicians of Bengal, unlike those of Bombay, are chiefly drawn from the ranks of lawyers and zemindars (land owners), who have little interest in industries. And because the Bengal industries are controlled by British capital, again unlike the situation in Bombay, these politicians are seeking to disrupt industry for reasons of racial bias."

According to Mr. Chowdhury, the political leadership which C. R. Das controlled in Bengal has fallen into the hands of young men of no experience and with little sense of responsibility. The unity among different groups which Das brought about has been destroyed, and political affairs, so far as Labor interests are concerned, have been drifting.

Czechoslav Award Won by German

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — The awarding of the state prizes for science, literature and art to the novellist, Max Brod Swells, and other German subjects of Czechoslovakia shows a continuance of the conciliatory minority policy inaugurated by the Premier Frantisek Udrzal, in his recent parliamentary address, which was followed by the appointment of a German Szechoslovak to the Peiping Legation.

The Czech author, Karl Capek, also received a prize.

It was in Prague that Johann Kepler, the German astronomer, wrote his epochal work, "Astronomia Nova," and the city will shortly be the scene of the tercentenary celebrations in his honor.

The same trend characterizes the establishment of the most modern trilingual handicraft apprentice school in connection with the Psychotechnic Institute, which has just been opened at Bratislava, comprising 87 classes, taught by 130 teachers in Slovak, German and Hungarian languages, respectively.

In his opening address Dr. Ivan Derer, Minister of Education, described the school as one for promoting international understanding and hinted at the possible foundation of a technical university for Slovakia in the future.

Definite Revival of South's Textile Industry Reported

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The textile industry in the Carolinas, which had been in the "dumps" for a more or less indefinite period before the recent business depression appeared on the horizon a year ago, has entered on a definite revival, according to textile leaders in this section. A more optimistic tone is decidedly noticeable.

Mills that have been operating two and three days in the week over a considerable period have gone back to five and six day operation and there is a general feeling that approximately full time operation may be anticipated for a vast majority of the textile plants in the Carolinas over a considerable period.

Several factors have contributed to the revival in the textile industry, it is pointed out. To begin with, there is probably a smaller quantity of cotton goods of various kinds in the channels of trade today than there has been for years.

Another factor that has contributed to a more satisfactory situation in the textile industry, it is agreed by textile men, has been the readjustment of their products by many mills during the last two or three years or more. Style changes and other influences practically destroyed the demand for several types of goods formerly produced in considerable quantities by a number of mills in this general section. The mills thus affected have been turning to specialties and standard goods for which there is a present-day demand. Incidentally, this has brought about greater diversification in the textile industry than the industry in this section has ever seen before.

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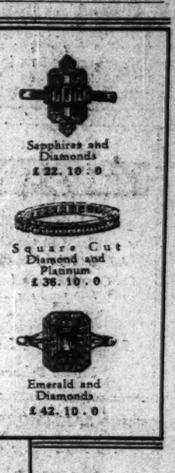

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Music in Boston

The Don Cossack Chorus

The Don Cossack Russian Male Chorus, under the leadership of its director, Serge Jaroff, made its first invasion of Boston yesterday afternoon, and took into camp a large audience in Symphony Hall. Readers of this newspaper are familiar with the romantic history of this band of remnants of Wrangel's White Army, captured by the Turks, transported to Bulgaria, where they formed a choir for the Russian Orthodox Church, and since 1923 uninterruptedly victorious in a series of musical raids on the capitals of Europe.

The Symphony Hall garrison surrendered yesterday without a struggle, at the very first vocal blow. When his cavaliers were arrayed, Captain Jaroff galloped to the head of the column, gave the signal for attack and released a volley which instantly deprived his victims of all disposition to resist him.

Capitulation was in the air, indeed, before the order to fire was given. It was evident when the Tsarist forces responded to the call to arms—a fearsome looking body of giants—that all defense would be futile; and when the leader, small and dapper but precise and authoritative, made his dramatic entry, the white flag fluttered at once in the audience.

The military maneuvers of these musical cavalrymen play a large part in their success. Mr. Jaroff marches to his post, bows, wheels and looses his forces without further ado. When a number is over, he strides straight at the apparently impenetrable wall of his phalanx, which suddenly offers him a breach as four men pivot on their heels—and he vanishes behind his huge troopers, to reappear startlingly through a fresh gap or round the end of the column.

The precision of these maneuvers is carried over into the singing. The vocal quality of these artists is that with which we have been made familiar by other Russian and Balkan groups. There are the usual basso profundo tones, which sound so fathomless from Russian throats. There is the pianissimo that is to be felt rather than heard. There is the organ-like humming accompaniment which astonished us in the Ukrainian Chorus. There is falsetto-singing which puzzlingly mimics the soprano voice. There is a capacity for nuances which is overshadowed by a taste for violent dynamic contrasts. Finally, there is a military accuracy about attacks and releases that is seldom equaled. This is emotional singing, calculated to move and to thrill rather than to charm or to stir the imagination or to stimulate the intellect. Above beauty of tone it sets vigor and virility. Good reasons, no doubt, for its success. The Don Cossacks may well conquer even larger Boston cohorts when on Dec. 8 they descend again upon Symphony Hall.

L. A. S.

Compinsky Trio

Last night, in the Repertory Theater, the Compinsky Trio of New York—Sara Compinsky, piano, Alec and Manuel Compinsky, cello and violin—played this program: Brahms, Trio in C, Op. 87; H. Villa-Lobos, Trio No. 3 (first performance in America); Smetana, Trio in G minor, Op. 15.

An audience comprising connoisseurs of chamber music and others to whom this form of music is attractive gathered in good numbers to hear these players. As on previous occasions, the program was presented from memory and proved one of the most taxing as well as one of the most interesting this group has yet presented. This reviewer, unfortunately, could hear but a portion of the Brahms, including the Scherzo and Finale, but if the performance of these movements was any criterion by which to judge the other two, it was a presentation of which the Compinskys may be proud.

The Trio by Villa-Lobos and Trio by Smetana, we heard in their entirety. Of the Villa-Lobos one writes with reserve. Not yet does one wholly accept this curious mixture of very good and very bad as anything but an indication of intense experimentation upon the part of the composer. In the second movement (there were four) which the program listed as Assai moderato, one found measures of great beauty, lucidly written; but immediately the composer becomes self-conscious and must cover his tonal beauty with a cloak of thickest dissonance. The Trio as a whole contains many excellent musical ideas. If they were more perfectly fused, if the whole tonal structure were less angular and the atmosphere of the piece less diabolical, one might really enjoy rather than endure the piece. A masterly performance of the Smetana Trio brought a storm of applause to this group, whose coming is anticipated each year by the discriminating listener.

Harold Bauer

Saturday afternoon, in Jordan Hall, Harold Bauer played the following program: Air de ballet, Gluck-Saint-Saëns; "Les barricades mystérieuses," Couperin; Aria, Leonardo Leo; Capriccio, Johann Schobert; Toccata and Fugue in C minor, Bach; Sonata in E major, Op. 109, Beethoven; Eight Chopin Mazurkas and the Polanaise Fantasia; Impromptu in G flat by Schubert and an Etude in C minor by Alkan.

The audience greeted Mr. Bauer with great enthusiasm, and from the opening measures of the charmingly played Air de ballet to the closing measures of the somewhat futile though highly effervescent étude by Alkan, it gave him close and flattering attention. From the outset, it was apparent that Mr. Bauer had lost none of the pianistic finesse which has always been one of his distinguished characteristics. Neither has he forgotten that one may draw tone from an instrument without undue assault upon the keyboard, but it must be reluctantly confessed that throughout the program were many passages which became merely impotent although it was Mr. Bauer's obvious intention to make them impressive, a circumstance which in our opinion was not wholly the fault of the artist. One caught this restraint rather strongly in the Bach Toccata and Fugue (written originally for the organ), despite the adroit manipulation of the fugal subject, a manipulation of which this pianist is past master. If for no other thing, the exposition of a fugue by Mr. Bauer is worth a day's journey.

With Beethoven Mr. Bauer was more consistently successful. The tonal effects in the sonata were delightful, except in passages when Mr. Bauer brought to focus the concentrated energy of his tremendous technique. One remembered from former years a full-throated resonance. Now there was hard brilliancy.

It requires courage of conviction to place eight Chopin mazurkas in a row upon a program. It is to be hoped that few young pianists will unthinkingly follow Mr. Bauer's way with some of them, notably the Op. 41, No. 4, played with metronomic severity. Piquant though the interpretation may be, the ultimate effect is entirely dependent upon the happy juxtaposition of others played with equal imagination.

Marie Healy

A new star burst upon the coloratura firmament last night when the Catholic Union of Boston presented Marie Healy in a débutant recital in Symphony Hall. Assisting her were Roland Tapley, violinist, Gaston Bladet, flutist, and James Ecker, accompanist. Miss Healy's portion of the program included "Sky-Lark, Pretty Rover," by Handel; "O Del Mio Amato Ben," by Donaudy; Alleluja by Mozart; Pastorale by Stravinsky; "Come unto these yellow sands," by Lafarge; "Lo hear the gentle lark," with flute by Bishop; "Ah Fors è Lui" and "Sempre Libera" from "Traviata" by Verdi; Rummel's "Across the Hills"; "The Sleigh" by Kountz and Woodman's "Joy of Spring." Mr. Tapley offered the Lalo Symphonie Espagnole; "Lotus Land" by Scott; Melody in A major by Dawes and Kreisler's "Tambourin Chinois."

Miss Healy, it will be remembered, was the winner of one of the Atwater Kent auditions, and has been studying with apparent diligence since that time. Her voice is flexible, high, sweet and of the usual coloratura range. As yet there is, in general, naught but a quality of engaging naïveté in her singing, although in "O Del Mio Amato Ben" and in Woodman's "Joy of Spring," one noted with satisfaction that a more substantial foundation was being built upon which to set the tones which Miss Healy produces with ease and fluency. The possessor of an unusually attractive personality and stage presence, this young girl should travel far in her chosen profession if she will but be content to allow sufficient time for her talent to ripen. There were many floral tributes and a very large and enthusiastic audience.

G. M. S.

Toscanini Returns

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—B. B. B.—Bach, three chorale-preludes, transcribed for orchestra by Respighi; Beethoven, Symphony No. 1 in C major; Brahms, Symphony No. 1 in C minor. Presented by the Philharmonic-Symphony Society under the direction of Arturo Toscanini; Carnegie Hall, evening of Nov. 13.

During the first weeks of the music season, Mr. Toscanini has taken a solemn Italian holiday, and has allowed the New York public a free and easy German one, with Erich Kleiber in charge of affairs. While in retreat somewhere on the upper levels of the valley of the Po, meditating on the scores of the prime masters, he has let his concert subscribers regale themselves upon performances of works ranking rather generally on the second plane, whether of early or of late schools. In the Lombardy highlands, where he has been vacationing, must still grow the wood from which was made, long ago, a violin of unexampled tone; and just as an eighteenth-century craftsman, dwelling there, conceived a notion of charm of sound, so he, hearing the wind in the trees, has learned the lesson, and has got it, moreover, by heart. Now he comes back to the platform, giving some of that enchantment realization by means, chiefly, of the instruments which in the older technical parlance were the "quartet," and in modern discussion are the strings.

On the night of his resuming his post as conductor, he acknowledged adherence to the sterner classic cause by making proclamation in behalf of the "Three B's," putting the Philharmonic-Symphony strings in action, to begin with, on a Respighi arrangement of organ pieces by the "B" whose domain was counterpoint; then, on the first, but perhaps not the least, symphony of the "B" whose field was the developed theme; and finally on the first, and undoubtedly greatest, symphony of the "B" whose achievement was to set a mark beyond all other reach in the writing of an orchestral coda.

On the question of transcriptions, opinion goes this way and that; and to whatever extremes controversy runs, the maker of the original work is always left standing on the ground he occupied at the outset. The position of the transcriber is the uncertain matter. People have a fair chance of hearing the music of Bach somewhere near as written, whether pieces for clavier or for organ or works for chorus; they scarcely need to have it symphonized and set forth in the sonorities of the modern orchestra. But if a composer finds the fancy for transcribing irresistible, audiences up to a certain point are indulgent; especially if, as in the case of Respighi, they have other things to thank him for.

Beethoven No. 1 becomes almost the equal of Beethoven No. 8 under Toscanini's interpretation. How is it done? Listen to the strings. Brahms No. 1 is not a point less than Brahms No. 1 has been when other conductors, peers of Toscanini—no need of naming them—have held the baton. Possibly a point more; and how so? Hear the violins, now the first and now the second, hear the violas, hear the cellos, and hear, as well, the double-basses sing.

W. P. T.

Rabindranath Tagore, Painter

A PRACTICE has prevailed in the art world in recent years which attests a marked interest in famous personages who paint, though their fame rests upon foundations other than the pictorial art. Walls of galleries are cleared for their pictures; an excitement accompanies their expositions which puts many a more serious limner into the shadow. In recent years, man has been encouraged to an expansive self-expression, and even a Tagore hazards the intricacies of pen and brush, conjuring a world of his own in line and color notation.

The poet knows that a beautiful thought is not enough. It must be given form, by being pressed into a fragile mold wrought of words and phrases, by being propelled into a sequence of pertinent rhythms. The thought can be great only when the expression is forceful. It is curious that writers who have known the technical exactions of the literary medium will tamper with another, lacking utterly a recognition of corresponding requirements.

The pictures executed in the last two years by the Hindu poet, Rabindranath Tagore, are to be seen in Boston both in the forecourt of the Museum of Fine Arts, and at the Galleries of Doll and Richards on Newbury Street.

We are told that Sir Rabindranath developed these drawings from marginal and interlinear pen-play enjoyed while composing a manuscript. The spots of ink and aimless lines soon took on shape in moments of fancy, as shadows at midnight or wind-blown clouds may assume the forms of fantastic and monstrous creatures.

The pictures bear no titles. The persons are visionary; the animals fantastic; all drawn with a deliberate form, contours breaking occasionally into an erratic angle or bulging curve. The colors are dark, transparent, gemlike, generally unmixed. Darkness and shadow prevail for backgrounds while stark and amusing primitive creatures dominate the designs.

Of course, the pictures will soon be linked up with modern schools, with the stark configuration of the expressionists. Some may see a hint of Emile Nolde, of Marcel Gromaire, of Modiglian. Even Picasso may be dragged in. Others too have tried to recapture the fresh dauntless expression of the child. Tagore is truly childlike in the sense that he has had no training whatever. His pictures may be enjoyed as a not-too-serious undertaking, as a delightful form of play which has moments of striking beauty, of enchantment even, amidst other moments of dullness and indiscrimination.

D. A.

Motion Pictures

Prince Achmed

Prince Achmed of Arabia returned to Symphony Hall Saturday forenoon. His arrival was awaited, quite properly, by children of many ages. There was the lively young man with the button-bright eyes and the red-bright jersey, who could never have been seen behind his seat-back—if he had stayed there. There was his even livelier neighbor, larger by a few inches, whose skill at climbing without once coming a cropper was an entertainment in itself. And there was the slightly larger young man who sat with the quiet dignity becoming his first teen. There were others in the audience, of course. But, it being a Saturday morning adventure, the Toddletoes to Teens had the right of way.

Once the potentate, or his precursors, appeared, be it said, there wasn't a sound save the Orient-flavored music (played by 30 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra) that accompanied this notable cinema in silhouette.

The adventures of Prince Achmed, culled as they are from several of the high spots in Mme. Scheherazade's Evening Thrillers, are breath-taking. The tale is a neatly unified version of fragments from "The Magic Horse," "Prince Ahmed and the Peri-Banou," and the well-known "Aladdin." Minor details from others of the One Thousand—Plus Tales are woven in.

The presentation is even more breath-taking than the story. One follows the action with quickening intensity; but one's eye is held by the beauty of composition, the unfailing sense of design in each picture. Lotte Reiniger, the German artist who worked for three years on this production, has clothed it with the delicacy of wrought-iron filigree, the richness of intricately knit black lace. Straight from the land of faëry come her settings. And the characters, slender-agile, dumpy-stout, or gargoyle-grotesque, move so realistically you forget they are paper silhouettes and you know, since they can't be human, they must be faëry too. Only the artist could work those patient years; only the artist achieve that beauty of truthfulness to its subject.

The management afforded two short intermissions for the resting of overstuffed imaginations. A highly seasoned story-picture, indeed; but only the child who takes his ogres and sich very seriously need be kept away.

M. L.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Peep Into Chaucer's Library

IT IS one of the most difficult things in the world to rid oneself of the fallacy that old books must certainly be dull books. Moreover, to realize sharply and courageously that all the great books of the world were once fresh treasures to those whose hands first grasped them, a radical effort of the intelligence is necessary. Walking in great libraries, one may sometimes see precious specimens of medieval bookmaking, lying majestically open in their crystal cages; and stand a moment or two, looking at pages such as Chaucer praised:

"the gilt page . . .
That is all smaller than a wrên
Yet hath high towns, meteors, and men
And suns and spouting whales."

But, somehow, a glass case turns its content into an objet d'art; and it would not be in such a volume that one would read to recover the authentic spirit of an ancient book. A better way would be to fancy oneself transported into the room of some book lover of long ago, where, walking up to the bookshelf, one could glance over the contents of his favorite volumes. To exercise my own imagination, I one day took my Chaucer, found the famous passage in the prologue to "The Legend of Good Women," in which the poet mentions casually that he possesses

sixty bookys, olde and newe,
. . . alle full of storyes grete:

imagined myself in his little house at Aldgate in old London town; and, setting out from this starting point, discovered (as one may, thanks to the labors of patient scholars) just what the books were that so often occupied this most companionable poet. He himself has told us that reading was all his delight, that he would read and read, by day and night, always hoping to read some day matter, either to cheer his heart or to better his dreams.

To be a small government official and yet to own sixty volumes in days when (all writing having to be copied by hand) a Bible cost thirty shillings, and a Psalter, made at Malmesbury or Glastonbury or Beauvais, still more, was to be a lover of literature indeed! While to have carried home from Italy a wonderful Virgil, a Teseide, Dante's and Petrarch's poems, as well as Ovid's Metamorphoses and Heroides—when books bought in Padua or Bologna must be conveyed in one's saddle bags over the mountains of Lombardy, across the snowy Alps and down to the sea, where travelers embarked in strange cockleshell boats for Britain—was surely to have proved oneself a connoisseur of learning. But let us suppose that days of journeying are all over and that Chaucer looks at his far brought "loves" now safely housed. There at the end of the shelf is "De Claris Mulieribus," gold-clasped but I am not so sure about inclosing "golden stories." Old-fashioned stories, let us rather say, which Chaucer intended reading to a good end, namely, to assist him in praising the virtues of nineteen good women "that did excel in bounty and fairness": i. e., his "Legend of Good Women." The Teseide might come next—a literary quarry one might call that. Not likely to please us today; but dear to poets of the Middle Ages and the source of Chaucer's renowned Palamon and Arcite story.

It is perfectly easy to know which were Chaucer's favorite authors if one reads him often and with care; for he either sets up a statue to them in the dream palace of his House of Fame or else thanks them over and over again in generous fashion up and down his pages. In the palace stood Geoffrey of Monmouth, who first told seriously the story of Britain in King Arthur's day and so bequeathed to us the stories of Lear and Cordelia, Sabrina and Cymbeline. Guido de Colonna, historian of Troy, had his niche and pillar; Homer, too, Claudian and Lucan, Theophrastus and many more. In fact, says the nature-loving bard with delightful humor:

The hall was al ful, y-wis,
Of them that write old gestes,
As been on trees rooks' nestes.

But to return to the bookshelves. I must own that, as a young student faced by the multiplicity of Chaucer's sources, I was not greatly enamored of the task of remembering all these ancient volumes to which commentators ever and ever again refer; and, reading how Chaucer, following in some of their steps, had made a book of the Astrolabe for his little son Lewis, I often wondered dolefully if that particular book struck Lewis as dreadfully dull. So I will be brief and will not tell you too much about Dictys and Dares or Ovid's Metamorphoses with all its half-fairy legends of old-world fame,—stories of Daphne and Philomela, Narcissus, Clytie and many more,—stories which, notwithstanding their fantastic nature, are still famous.

"good sire, namoore of this!
That ye han seyd is right ynough, y-wis,
And muchel moore; for litel hevynesse
Is right ynough to muche folk, I gesse.
I seye for me it is a greet disese,
Where as men han been in great welthe and ese,
To heeren of hire sodeyn fal, allas!
And the contrarie is joye and greet solas,
As when a man hath ben in poure estaat,
And clymbeth up, and wexeth fortnat,
And there abideth in prosperitee;
Swich thyng is gladson, as it thynketh me,
And of swich thyng were goodly for to telle."

Since our poet cared a great deal for philosophy, believing that

A thought may fly so high
With feathers of philosophy
To passen every element,

he naturally possessed the works of several medieval thinkers; the beautiful Consolation of Boethius, for example, which is a treatise still well worth the reading. This book would, I fancy, be well worn and have those crumbled edges and stains of travel which we know from Richard de Bury were often the lot of medieval books. For Chaucer used it constantly, never hesitating, when he came to a difficult point of conduct or doctrine, to escape by producing a quotation and saying, "Thus saith Boece." More important than any of these volumes, but harder for us to appreciate, would be that strange old book in the corner, "Tullyus of the Dream of Scipio." This volume the poet tells us that he had been reading all day long and into the night just before he dreamed his wonderful poem, "The Parliament of Fowles." This we might certainly consider Chaucer's bedside book. It tells how Scipio's ancestor, Africanus, came to him in a vision of the night, talked of the music of the spheres, of the fixed places of the stars and of his own bliss. Hearing of which, Scipio would know how he too might come to this place of thought of which Africanus tells, and is answered beautifully thus:

Know thy-self first immortal
And loke ay besily thow werche and wysse (know)
To comoun profit, and thow shalt not mysse
To comen swiftly to that place dere
That full of blysse is and of souls clere.

Verse was well represented in Chaucer's library; for he loved Petrarch's writings and Virgil's, Boccaccio's and Dante's. These poets were not his masters, however, for it was to French authors: to Guillaume de Machaut and Jean Froissart, writers of lays, roundelays, ballads and songs, that he turned when meditating on his craft. The Romaunt of the Rose, so extraordinarily popular in the Middle Ages, must have stood ready to hand. In lighter moments, the poet seems to have read even fairy tales, for he knew the history of the Princess who could understand the language of the birds; and he had a book by Alain de Lille which gave him many a hint as to natural history, and certainly he loved the Animals' Epic with all its charming glimpses of Reynard, Partelet and Chaunticleer. Sometimes he may have taken up a volume by a contemporary —Strode or Langland or "the moral Gower"—and sometimes turned over the leaves of a quaint miscellany of satire which he possessed: the book which was so odious to the Wife of Bath that she tore out three pages and cast them into the fire.

These books, we know, the poet possessed. When he wrote, I have no doubt that they would lie in piles around him, just as some of them lie around me. For Chaucer was a true bookworm and, to him, old books were not dull books, but, rather, as he said, ancient fields out of which may spring much new corn. C. T.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

A Table

On you dough is tempered with yeast,
You welcome guests to the marriage feast;

Here children sit and do their sums
Before the bedtime hour comes.

You feel the touch of a poet's sheet,
Of a treaty signed where statesmen meet;

The center both of homely meal
And the high courtroom of appeal.

Adorned by glass and earthen ware,
A friend to whom we all repair—

Nobody knows when first you stood
Upon four sturdy legs of wood;

You might have been hewn from a cedar tree
By a carpenter working in Galilee.

FANNY DE GROOT HASTINGS.

Toile de Jouy

A deeper interest clings to the French product called toile de Jouy than to any other European decorative prints. There is reason in this interest for the tale of the factory and its master includes great persons and great political movements. And quite apart from these the Jouy prints themselves are of a beauty that ever appeals, the artistic expression of the Eighteenth Century. Their designs suggest a world of insouciance in which we can live in day-dreams, groups of personages dancing in gipsy scenes, or picnicking al fresco, . . . pagodas lightly floating on a ragged bit of earth attached to heaven by scrolls and flower-chains. These and a thousand more delicious fancies charm us as they charmed the people of long ago. Well for us of these hasty unreflecting days if we have about us some of these provocative prints to set us dreaming. The Jouy prints best represent the printed work of France. Although they seemed to us to have sprung into being without a gradual process of perfecting, much labor went before, and much conflict between trade and fashion.

It was in 1759 that the manufacturing at Jouy was established. This statement might lead one to think of large buildings of a great industry. The start was modest enough. Its housing was in a small cottage, where its founder worked alone. His first length of printed goods was delivered in 1760, and for this work he had himself been designer, engraver and printer.

Christophe Philippe Oberkampf's history is the history of toile de Jouy. He was a little boy in his native duchy of Württemberg when he was apprenticed to a dyer. He was but twenty when he founded the factory at Jouy, the village near Versailles through which many of its pass unaware in these days of motor tours. . . .

A change in the process of printing with engraved copper-plates made in 1770 was the cause of the production of prints all in one color, the soft colors of mauve, puce, blue, red, which nowadays it is such a pleasure to find. The look of the old Indian fabrics disappeared and French designs took their place; largely they were scenes, fanciful scenes of joyous living, whether among fashionable folk or among rustics. To complete the pattern these scenes were connected by a scheme of filling spaces with pure decoration.

Oberkampf himself will never be forgotten in the industrial annals of France. His relations with his workers were ideal. He lived in a house at the gate of the factory enclosure and made of himself a just master and friend to all. The bell with which the employees were called to work and released as well, was rung by his own hands, and this little item of his history is lovingly preserved.—HELEN CHURCHILL CANDEE, in "Weaves and Draperies."

The High Choice

"What is it, Lillo?" said Romola, pulling his hair back from his brow. . . .

"Mamma Romola, what am I to be?" he said, well contented that there was a prospect of talking till it would be too late to con "Spirito gentil" any longer.

"What should you like to be, Lillo? You might be a scholar. My father was a scholar, you know, and taught me a great deal. That is the reason why I can teach you."

"Yes," said Lillo, rather hesitatingly. "But . . . did he get a great deal of glory?"

"Not much, Lillo. The world was not always very kind to him. . . ."

"I should not like that . . . ," said Lillo. "I should always like to be something that would make me a great man, and very happy besides—something that would not hinder me from having a good deal of pleasure."

"That is not easy, my Lillo. It is only a poor sort of happiness that could ever come by caring very much about our own narrow pleasures. We can only have the highest happiness, such as goes along with being a great man, by having wide thoughts, and much feeling for the rest of the world as well as ourselves. . . . My father had the greatness that belongs to integrity; he chose poverty and obscurity rather than falsehood. . . . And so, my Lillo, if you mean to act nobly and seek to know the best things God has put within reach of men, you must learn to fix . . . on that end, and not on what will happen to you because of it. . . . I will tell you something, Lillo."

Romola paused a moment. She had taken Lillo's cheeks between her hands, and his young eyes were meeting hers.

"There was a man to whom I was very near, . . . who made almost everyone fond of him, for he was young, and clever, and beautiful, and his manners to all were gentle and kind. I believe, when I first knew him, he never thought of doing anything cruel or base. But because he tried to slip away from everything that was unpleasant, and cared for nothing else so much as his own safety, he came at last to commit some of the basest deeds. . . ."

Again Romola paused. Her voice was unsteady, and Lillo was looking up at her with awed wonder.

"Another time, my Lillo—I will tell you another time. See, there are our old Piero di Cosimo and Nello coming up the Borgo Pinti, bringing us their flowers. Let us go and wave our hands to them, that they may know we see them."—From "Romola," by GEORGE ELIOT.

Reproduced by Permission of the Artist

Suburban View of Budapest. From an Etching by Valer Ferenczy

THIS view of Budapest from one of its suburbs is an etching by Valer Ferenczy, a distinguished Hungarian artist whose work is steadily gaining favor outside Hungary. His etchings display a freedom of handling which is at once expressive and genuine. This is refreshing among so much which is merely dull interpretation of the photograph overloaded with ink to charm the eyes of the unwary. His line is symbolic and sensitive, reminiscent of Jongkind and certain of the great modern French artists.

Mr. Ferenczy's work may well be described as impressionist etching, for he sees his subject in tone rather than form, and thus conveys a finer sense of light and atmosphere. The differences of texture of water, land, smoke, and sky can be readily appreciated in this print, and space and height are expressed with rare skill.

The view is from the top story of an isolated house in a suburb of Budapest. The angle of the house in the foreground forms a set-off to the fields below, and to the branch of the Danube reflecting factory chimneys in the distance.

Westminster Chimes

In all the press of multitudinous days,
Nor fails the breath of prayer, the sound of praise.
Serene above the city, day and night
The chimes ring out with every quarter's flight;
"Oh Lord our God,
Be Thou our Guide,
That by Thy help,
No foot may slide."

DOROTHY THODY.

My First Book

Having on one occasion . . . a penny to spend I determined to buy a book. I had never quite independently of my own account bought a book before; I didn't think it would be difficult to buy a book for a penny; a penny seemed to me a good deal of money. I went into the shop and asked what book I might have for a penny. The bookseller smiled and put in front of me a pile of thin little books bound in yellow paper. I can smell still the old scent of those books, something musty like straw and pungent like cheese. I looked at them one after another and said that what I wanted was a story. . . . The bookseller strongly recommended one and . . . almost forced it upon me and refused, I am happy now to remember, to take my penny. I took it home and that night, by the light of the guttering candle, began to read. At first there were difficulties; the print was atrocious, very small and irregular, dark at one moment, faint at the other, and there were parallel columns to every page. But I struggled on; there was a curious sense of adventure connected with the affair; I had bought, or had at least tried to buy, this book with my very own money; the silence of the house all around me, the leaping flame of the candle, the cheesy smell of the brown cover, even the very smallness of the print, excited me; this was a new experience.—HUGH WALPOLE, in "Reading —An Essay."

Geestelijke Wapenrusting

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science

BIJ de volkeren der wereld vindt men heden vele treffende bewijzen van een oprecht verlangen naar duurzamen vrede. Veel tijd en aandacht werd gewijd aan het onderwerp: ontwapening, toch blijft het een feit dat beperking van stoffelijke bewapening geen blijvenden vrede kan brengen, tenzij menschen en volkeren hunne geestelijke bewapening versterken en, zooals Paulus aanmaant, aandoen: „de geheele wapenrusting Gods."

Wel mag het sterfelijk bestaan als een voortdurende strijd beschouwd worden, doch deze strijd gaat niet tusschen volken of individuën. Het is altijd de krijg tusschen het goede en het veronderstelde kwade; tusschen waarheid en dwaling—het schijnbaar tegengestelde van waarheid; tusschen oneindig Gemoed en de leugen van leven en intelligentie in de stof; en deze krijg zal slechts dan eindigen, als de menschheid zichzelf, geestelijk en mentaal, voorziet van de onverwinnelijke wapenrusting van God, het goede.

Paulus somt verschillende wapenen op, waarmede de krijgsman in des levens strijd zich kan verdedigen. Hieronder zijn waarheid, gerechtigheid, geloof, volharding en gebed, en dit zijn alle geestelijke wapenen, want het is in het menschelijk bewustzijn dat de strijd gestreden en gewonnen moet worden. Evenals de som van een millioen bestaat uit één millioen eenheden, die elk voor zich noodig zijn om het totaal te vormen, zoo is ook iedere natie eene natie van eenheden; en ieder individu moet voor zichzelf den strijd voeren en winnen, en aldus de volkeren helpen om den vrede te ervaren naar welken zij uitgaan.

Paulus' woorden wijzen duidelijk aan dat een ieder zich omgorden kan met de wapenrusting Gods, want hij spoort de menschen aan deze beschermende macht aan te doen en aan te nemen. In overeenstemming met zijne aanmaning laat Christian Science heden het klaroengeschal weerklinken dat de menschheid te wapen roept voor de overwinning van het almachtige goede, en verschaft haar de eenvoudige en praktische regels die dit mogelijk maken.

Veronderstel dat iemand het menschelijk bewustzijn vergelijken zou met een vat, gevuld met eene vuile vloeistof, en dit wenschte te reinigen, wat zou hij dan doen? Om het onreine kwijt te raken zou hij er het zuivere water uit zijn voorraad voortdurend, volhardend, rijkelijk ingieten. Het zoogenaamde sterfelijk gemoed, gevuld zijnde met zondige en onbeminnelijke waanvoorstellingen, zooals trots, gierigheid, haat, onverdraagzaamheid, eigenliefde, zelf-rechtvaardiging, en zoo voorts, moet gereinigd worden door de zuivere wateren van geestelijke waarheid. Op bladzijde 301 van het Christian Science leerboek "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" schrijft Mrs Eddy: „De weg om dwaling aan het sterfelijk gemoed te onttrekken, is waarheid in te gieten door stroomen van Liefde." Deze waarheid wordt in de Heilige Schrift gevonden en is voor een ieder toegankelijk gemaakt door Christian Science. Het is de waarheid, dat God al-omvattend Gemoed is, en de mensch Zijne geestelijke idee, die dit volmaakte goddelijk Gemoed uitdrukt en weerspiegelt. Iedere ware Christen-discipel kan buiten allen twijfel bewijzen dat God Liefde is, en dat derhalve Gemoed Liefde is. Het Gemoed, dat Liefde is, kan aan zijne gelijkenis niet het verlangen of de kracht mededeelen om zijn medemensch te haten, om de rechten van zijn naaste te schenden of hen hunne bezittingen te ontrooven. De mensch ontvangt van het Gemoed, dat Liefde is, geen aansporing om wreede krijgstoerustingen uit te vinden, of zijn zoogenaamden vijand te overtreffen in bedrog en loosheid. Zooals het zuivere water het onreine niet kent, zoo kent oneindig Gemoed niet het gemoed des vleesches met zijne valsche eigenschappen, omdat Gemoed alleen bewust is van zichzelf en van zijne geestelijke volmaakte idee, den mensch. Volgens het waangeloof brengen stervelingen valsche eigenschappen tot uiting; maar de geestelijke mensch, verblijvend in Gemoed, kan niet ontkomen aan het bestuur van Gemoed, en evenmin kan hij ophouden de geestelijke eigenschappen van Gemoed te weerspiegelen. Geen sterfelijk geloof in een ander gemoed kan hem anders maken dan eervol, liefdevol, rechtvaardig, barmhartig en rein.

Deze ware feiten omtrent het zijn te verstaan, is omgord te wezen met waarheid en gerechtigheid. Het is geschoeid te wezen met vrede, want den mensch te zien als Gods eigen gelijkenis is onzen naaste liefhebben als onszelven. Geloof te hebben in, en vast te houden aan deze waarheid vereischt het uitoefenen van volharding, en is bidden zonder ophouden. Deze waarheid is universeel, onbegrensd, oneindig, en door haar bestendig in het menschelijk bewustzijn te laten stroomen, zal alle dwaling er ten slotte aan onttrokken worden, en zal hij, die toegerust is met het levende en krachtige zwaard des Geestes, zich met verlossing gekroond zien.

Wereldvrede is dus een individueel vraagstuk, en een volk, bestaande uit individuën, die met geestelijke eigenschappen bewapend zijn, kan niet nalaten den vrede voor de geheele menschheid nader te brengen. Van hoe groot belang is het dus, dat ieder mensch de geheele wapenrusting Gods, de eigenschappen van het goede, aandoet! Aldus, alles verricht hebbende, staat hij vast in de waarheid, en weerstaat hij ieder argument van strijd en vijandschap, dat zich aan zijne gedachte zou kunnen voordoen.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Christian Science Uitgevers Genootschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Spiritual Armor

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMONG the nations of the world today there are many striking evidences of a sincere desire for permanent peace. Much time and consideration have been given to the subject of disarmament, yet the fact remains that the reduction of material armaments can bring about no lasting peace unless individuals and nations strengthen their spiritual armaments and, as Paul admonishes, "put on the whole armour of God."

Mortal existence may truly be regarded as a continuous battle, yet this warfare is not between nations or individuals. It is always the battle between good and suppositional evil; between truth and error—its seeming opposite; between infinite Mind and the lie of life and intelligence in matter; and this warfare will end only as humanity arms itself, spiritually and mentally, with the invincible armor of God, good.

Paul enumerates certain weapons with which the warrior in life's battle may defend himself. Included in these are truth, righteousness, faith, perseverance, and prayer, and these are all spiritual weapons, for it is in human consciousness that the conflict must be fought and won. Just as the sum of one million consists of one million units, each one of which is necessary to make up the total, so each nation is a nation of units; and each individual must fight and win the battle for himself, and thus help the nations to experience the peace for which they are reaching out.

Paul's words plainly indicate that all may equip themselves with the armor of God, for he urges men to "take" and "put on" this protecting power. In accordance with this admonition Christian Science today sounds the bugle call for men to arm themselves for the victory of omnipotent good, and it furnishes them with simple and practical rules whereby this may be done.

Suppose one were to liken the human consciousness to a vessel containing foul liquid, and desired to purify it, what would he do? To get rid of the impurity he would pour in the pure water from his supply, constantly, persistently, unstintingly. So-called mortal mind being filled with sinful and unlovely beliefs, such as pride, greed, hatred, intolerance, self-love, self-justification, and so forth, must be purged by the pure waters of spiritual truth. On page 201 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy has written, "The way to extract error from mortal mind is to pour in truth through flood-tides of Love." This truth is found in the Scriptures, and made available to all through Christian Science. It is the truth that God is all-inclusive Mind, and that man is His spiritual idea, expressing and reflecting this perfect divine Mind. Every true Christian disciple can prove beyond all question that God is Love; therefore that Mind is Love. The Mind that is Love cannot impart to its likeness the desire or power to hate one's fellow man, to trespass on one's neighbor's rights or to rob him of his possessions. Man does not receive from the Mind which is Love the incentive to invent brutal instruments of war, or to outwit his so-called enemy by deceit and cunning. As pure water knows not the foul, so infinite Mind knows not the carnal mind and its false qualities, because Mind is conscious only of itself and of its spiritual, perfect idea, man. In belief mortals express false qualities; but spiritual man, dwelling in Mind, cannot escape from Mind's control, or cease from the reflection of Mind's spiritual qualities. No mortal belief in another mind can make him less than honorable, loving, just, merciful, pure.

To understand these true facts of being is to be girt about with truth and righteousness. It is to be shod with peace, for to see man as God's own likeness is to love one's neighbor as oneself. To have faith in and to hold steadfastly to this truth requires the exercise of perseverance, and is unceasing prayer. This truth is universal, unlimited, infinite, and by its being constantly poured into human consciousness all error will ultimately be extracted, and the one equipped with the quick and powerful sword of Spirit will find himself crowned with salvation.

World peace is thus an individual problem, and a nation made up of individuals armed with spiritual qualities cannot fail to hasten the coming of peace for all mankind. How important, then, that each individual shall put on "the whole armour of God," the qualities of good! Thus, having done all, he stands firm in the truth, and withstands every argument of strife and enmity which may present itself to his thought.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

Dewponds

The wide windy downs, with a vault of blue sky above, and high up, where the crest of downs rises into swelling hills, and where the sea winds blow against the herbage, condensing as the air cools to fall as dew, are those little water filled hollows reflecting the blue sky, and the shreds of cloud as they float above.

How they first came there is a story, handed down through many generations. It is said that when, in those early ages of the dim past, men came into Europe, bringing cattle from India, they must have grazing for their herds, and so these wanderers came to the wide downs where there was abundant grass. High up on the hill tops they made themselves primitive villages; their roads following the tops of the downs wherever possible. These early villagers dug their houses into the hillsides like long trenches, the earth heaped up as walls, and roofed them with poles roughly thatched with branches; and above this, to make the little dwelling warmer and more weather proof, they put a layer of clay. Eventually the weight of the clay would break these primitive roof trees and leave the erst-while house as a trench lined with grass, and with a coating of clay; in fact a miniature dewpond, tiny, it is true, but capable of collecting and holding water, and made on the same plan as those which men make nowadays, and have done through the intervening centuries. For they are just hollows scooped out on the top of a down, usually where there is some sort of gutter likely to catch rain as well as dew. Into the hollow a layer of straw is laid—this is supposedly to give insulation of temperature to the pond—and then a layer of clay is puddled and rammed down over the straw.

Is the story of the clay roofs and the dewponds a legend or a true story? It is difficult to say, but looking back on the centuries between, it may well be true, for the simple method will often survive as being the easiest and best adapted for practical purposes. And whether or no, none will gainsay the delight of discovery, the feeling that a goal has been reached and that here one may pause and rest awhile; when, after climbing up and down, from one hollow to the ridge beyond, from one gentle rise to another, one suddenly comes upon a circular pond, smooth, silvery, silent, reflecting the rays of the sun like polished metal, without a ripple, without a break in the gleaming surface. The long grassy slopes fall away on every side from this miniature lake; beyond, Firle Beacon lifts its head to the highest point of the Sussex downs, and below are long narrow gulleys tangled with brambles, vivid with gorse. And again there are more of these gentle hill slopes, rising, dipping, slipping away until they melt into the vague gray distance. And there is no sound except the soft rush of the wind, the clear, sweet song of a hundred larks soaring into the blue; peace everywhere on those free open downs, with the crystal dewponds hidden like jewels on their far hill tops.

"The Lark Was Up"

It was an hour of universal joy.
The lark was up and at the gate of heaven,
Singing, as sure to enter when he came;
The butterfly was basking in my path,
His radiant wings unfolded. From below
The bell of prayer rose slowly, plaintively;
And odours, such as welcome in the day,
Such as salute the early traveller,
And come and go, each sweeter than the last,
Were rising. Hill and valley breathed delight;
And not a living thing but blessed the hour!
In every bush and brake there was a voice
Responsive!

—SAMUEL ROGERS, in "Italy."

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MANY THRILLS OVER WEEK-END

Surprises and Upsets Feature—Dartmouth and West Point Undefeated

The dramatic possibilities in football unfolded generously the past week-end on eastern gridirons. By pen, pencil, typewriter, telephone and telegraph thousands upon thousands of words groped to try to find reasons for the varied outcomes and descriptively picturized the reactions. Feeble as some might have been, here and there were paragraphs that caught in fullness the boundless joy or deepened sorrow. Surprises, or upsets if you like, all in all it was a grand week-end of results for the "I told you so" football fan.

With excited thoughts dimmed to sober reasoning today general satisfaction and happiness seems to prevail. Some few, comparatively speaking, are most dissatisfied with their own team, but these are greatly overbalanced by those who are most satisfied.

Fordham Is Defeated

Fordham, the undefeated and untied defensive machine of the East, toppled in no uncertain manner to equal rating with others of the defeated easterners, and by the same route that so many of its comrade teams fell—competing intersectionally. The Maroon faded rapidly in the second half at the Polo Grounds, New York City, losing a well-earned lead and the game by a final score of 20 to 12. It was the first defeat for Fordham since November of 1928 and St. Mary's College came all the way from California to administer it. This leaves Western Maryland as the only undefeated and untied college team in the East.

Intersectionally the East won only three games, Boston College defeating Loyola in Chicago Nov. 14; Pennsylvania staging a remarkable comeback to smash Georgia Tech, 34 to 7, Nov. 15, and West Point easily handling Kentucky Wesleyan, 47 to 2, to keep its record as an undefeated, and once tied team. Reverses for eastern teams were five in number led by Fordham. The others saw Pittsburgh trail Ohio State, 16 to 7; Penn State unable to cope with Iowa and lose, 19 to 0; Annapolis bewildered by Southern Methodist, 20 to 7 and Washington and Lee defeated by Virginia, 21 to 7. For the most part the scores were conclusive enough.

The real drama, however, reached its immensity where easterner met easterner. The Yale-Princeton conflict in pre-game reckoning was shunted aside somewhat because of the previous poor showing of the Tigers and the overwhelming victory conceded to Yale, yet the game nearly turned into victory for the Bengals. It is Bill Roper's last season coaching Princeton after years of success, and sympathy had been his without the asking because of the continuous poor showing his last team had made. Against Yale his season showing very nearly vindicated itself for those Tigers rose to a man as some athletic teams will do and fought the Eli with such force that only inches kept them from a winning touchdown.

Started in 1873

Their rivalry began back in 1873, and in 53 contests Yale now has won a total of 29 to 16 for Princeton with 9 tied. If, as is usually the case, Albie Booth had been booked to be the outstanding star, his efforts failed in comparison with those of Johnny James. Brooklyn sophmore, and Trix Bennett, who dominated the play. James was both a hero and a victim of unfortunate circumstances. Princeton was defeated, but actually outplayed and outrushed Yale throughout the game. It was a fine tribute to the veteran coach, and only herculean efforts on the part of a baffled Eli eleven kept the Tigers from victory.

Another major gem of the East brought the Dartmouth eleven to Ithaca to do battle with Cornell. Their rivalry dates back to 1900 and it was their fourteenth clash, and, since the Big Green outscored the Big Red and White 19 to 13, the series now stands nine triumphs for the New Hampshire team to five for Cornell. Dartmouth and Army are now racing alone for eastern supremacy, among the major colleges, but Dartmouth continues only after having taken to forward passing to come from behind to win from Cornell.

The contest was packed with thrills, for, starting the fourth period, Cornell was on the short end of a 12-to-6 score, and then marched from its own 37-yard line to a touchdown and the point after, taking the lead, 13 to 12. Just about the greatest offensive drive that could be asked came next by the Dartmouth attack, with Cornell disputing ground, particularly in its own territory. Three successive times from midfield the Green forward passed and rushed its way to within the Cornell 10-yard line. A pass, Wolff to McCall, carried the last attempt to a winning touchdown. Dartmouth's great line was checked, but the aerial attack proved too much for the Ithacan eleven.

Harvard Defeated Again

Harvard followers went deeper in disapointment, especially with the Yale game only a week away, when their team was outplayed in every department by Holy Cross and lost by a score of 27 to 0. The Crusaders from Worcester were conceded a chance before the game; but there were few who expected such a decisive turn of affairs. It was the largest score by which Holy Cross ever defeated Harvard and all due credit goes to Capt. John J. McEwan, head coach, his assistants and players. At the same time it must be said that Harvard played one of its poorest games of the year. The visitors were well trained and smart and took every advantage of Harvard's mistakes, and then forced the Crimson into more blunders.

Colgate battered its rival, Syracuse, by a score of 36 to 7 and ran through the loser's line, reputed to be one of the best in the East, almost at random. It is the third successive year that Colgate has bested the Orange and it was their thirty-second encounter in a series that began back in 1891. Columbia, without its star, Ralph Hewitt and with few good replacements, held the strong Brown team even until the final quarter when the Providence players put over the winning touchdown from the Columbia 24-yard line in six plays, the final score being, 6 to 0. Brown won in 1902, 28 to 0, and tied in 1919, 7 to 7.

While the Fordham-St. Mary's game took place in the Polo Grounds, the Yankee Stadium held a second New York City game, that in which New York University just managed to defeat Georgetown by the margin of one safety, 2 to 0, after having been pressed all the way.

New England's smaller college games were not unlike those of the majors in which the spectacular predominated, for Williams won the "Little Three" championship by defeating Amherst in a great game, 16 to 13, and Springfield eliminated New Hampshire from New England honors by the overwhelming score of 26 to 7. Boston University, beaten often and by large scores this season, revolted against its objective. Tufts, and held the Jumbos to a single touchdown and after-point. Middlebury won Vermont honors by defeating University of Vermont, 26 to 6, and Connecticut Aggies held Rhode Island State to a scoreless tie. 0 to 0. Norwich defeated Mass. Aggies, 13 to 6, and Bowdoin ended its season with a 24-to-12 victory against Wesleyan.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL SCORES

Adrian 20, Gen. Mtrs. Tech 0.
Alabama 33, Louisiana State 0.
Albright 33, George Washington 0.
Arizona 33, New Mexico 0.
Ball Teachers 20, Indiana Central 7.
Baylor 22, Arkansas 7.
Brigham Young 12, Montana State 6.
Brown 6, Columbia 0.
Bowling Green 19, Detroit C. C. 0.
Bowdoin 24, Wesleyan 12.
Buffalo 20, Hobart 6.
Carson Newman 13, Mercer 6.
California 6, Nevada 0.
Canisius 39, Edinboro 7.
Carroll 0, Dayton 0.
Case 35, Baldwin Wallace 14.
Catawba 18, Guilford 0.
Capital 7, Hiram 0.
Carleton 26, Lawrence 0.
Centenary 20, Henderson 0.
Centre 32, Transylvania 0
Coe 7, Knox 7.
Colorado Aggies 13, Utah Aggies 0.
Colorado College 7, Colorado Teachers 7.
Conn. Aggies 0, R. I. State 0.
C. C. N. Y. 40, Haverford 7.
Colgate 36, Syracuse 7.
Citadel 7, Chattanooga 7.
Culver 14, Shurtleff 7.
Davidson 7, North Carolina 6.
Davis Elkins 73, St. Francis 0.
Dartmouth 19, Cornell 13.
Denver 19, Wyomin 7.
DePaul 6, Illinois (B) 6.
De Pauw 34, Manchester 20.
Detroit T. 13, Olivet 13.
Duke 18, North Carolina State 0.
Drexel 13, Delaware 13.
Elmhurst 27, Bradley 25.
Emporia T. 6, Pittsburgh T. 0.
Frankfin 7, Wabash 6.
Franklin & Marshall 13, Dickinson 8.
Florida 37, Clemson 6.
Fresno State 27, San Jose State 12.
Furman 14, Wofford 0.
Gaullaudet 12, Langley Field 7
Geneva 7, Duquesne 0.
Gettysburg 20, Muhlenberg 6.
Graceland 20, Alma Jr. 7.
Grove City 49, Bethany 0.
Hamilton 7, Union 6.
Hamline 16, MacAlester 0.
Hampton 13, Howard 6.
Heidelberg 26, Akron 0.
High Point 13, Appalachian 6.
Holy Cross 27, Harvard 0.
Indiana T. 8, Calif. (Pa.) T. 6.
Illinois 20, Chicago 0.
Illinois Normal 12, McKendree 7.
Illinois Wesleyan 38, Evansville 2.
Iowa 19, Penn State 0.
Kalamazoo 22, Alma 7.
Kansas 13, Oklahoma 0.
Kansas State 13, Iowa State 0.
Kent 13, Defiance 6.
Kentucky 26, Virginia M. I. 0.
Kirksville 32, Terre Haute 0.
Lebanon Palley 32, Juniata 6.
Lisle 39, Aurora 13.
Lombard 26, Indiana Central 7.
Louisville 13, Marshall 12.
Lowell T. 6, 36, Upsala 13.
Loyola (L. A.) 7, California Aggies 4.
Loyola (Md.) 18, St. Joseph's 0.
Maryland 13, Virginia P. I. 7.
Manhattan 7, Catholic 6.
MacAlester 14, Hamline 0.
Marietta 7, Kenyon 0.
Marquette 0, Detroit 0.
Middlebury 26, Vermont 6.
Millsaps 19, Louisiana P. I. 0.
Mississippi 6, S. M. T. Auburn 0.
Mississippi Col. 6, Birmingham Southern 0.
Morris Harvey 8, More. T. 6.
McMurry 0, Southwestern 0.
Miami 12, Oberlin 0.
Michigan 7, Minnesota 0.
Michigan Normal 19, Iowa S. T. 0.
Milwaukee Teachers 19, Oshkosh 0.
Missouri 0, Nebraska 0.
Monmouth 31, Carthage 6.
Montana 27, Gonzaga 15.
Morningside 45, Western Union 0.
Mount Morris 21, Eureka 0.
North Central 32, Parsons 6.
Notre Dame 39, Drake 7.
N. D. State 24, S. D. State 0.
N. Central Wesleyan 19, Jefferson City 0.
New York Aggies 12, Wagner 0.
New York 2, Georgetown 0.
New River 27, Concortia N. S. 0.
North Dakota 21, South Dakota 0.
Northwestern 20, Wisconsin 7.
Norwich 13, Mass Aggies 6.
Okla. Baptists 19, Southwestern 18.
Ohio 32, Muskingum 0.
Ohio Wesleyan 14, Depison 0.
Ohio State, 16, Pittsburgh 7.
Ohio State (B) 19, Ashland 0.
Okla. Central 12, Okla. N. W. T. 0.
Olympic Club 32, San Francisco 7.
Oregon State 15, Oregon 0.
Pennsylvania 34, Georgia Tech 7.
Penn 6, Dubuque 0.
Penn M. I. 21, Baltimore 0.
Purdue 33, Butler 0.
Redlands 19, California Christian 0.
Regis 14, Western State 7.
Rensselaer 0, Worcester P. I. 0.
Rice 7, Texas A. & M. 0.
Richmond 0, Hampden Sydney 0.
Roanoke 0, Randolph Magon 0.
Rochester 26, Clarkson 7.
Rupon 19, Beloit 0.
Rutgers 14, Lehigh 13.
St. Olaf 58, Augsburg 0.
South Carolina 14, Sewanee 13.
Shepherd 25, Bridgewater 0.
Springfield 27, Sioux Falls 0.
St. Mary's 47, Baker 0.
St. Viator 7, Illinois College 6.
St. Xavier 52, Western Reserve 0.
St. John's 12, Providence 6.
St. Mary's 20, Fordham 12.
State Teachers 20, Indiana Central 7.
Southern Methodist 20, Annapolis 7.
Southern California 67, Hawaii 0.
Spring Hill 35, Union 0.
Stanford 57, California Tech 7.
Susquehanna 13, Washington C. 0.
Springfield 26, New Hampshire 7.
Temple 46, Lafayette 0.
Tennessee 13, Vanderbilt 0.
Tufts 7, Boston U. 6.
Trenton S. T. 7, Montclair T. 0.
Thiel 12, Westminster 0.
T. C. U. 27, Milligan 20.
Tenn. P. I. 25, Milligan 20.
Texas Miners 23, New Mex. A. & M. 6.
Texas 7, Texas Christian 0.
Tulane 25, Georgia 0.
Tulsa 18, Missouri Mines 6.
Tuskegee 19, Clark 7.
Utah 34, Colorado 6.
Union 45, East Kentucky T. 0.
U. S. Marines 3, Rider 0.
Ursinus 9, Swarthmore 0.
Valparaiso 6, Central Normal 0.
Villanova 13, Gglethorpe 6.
Virginia 21, Washington & Lee 7.
Washburn 31, Haves 6.
Washington 13, Creighton 0.
Washington State 3, Washington 0.
Wichita 12, Emporia 0.
Wittenberg 12, Cincinnati 0.
Wooster 14, Mt. Union 0.
W. Ky. Teachers 20, Georgetown C. 0.
West Point 47, Kentucky Wesleyan 2.
Whittier 54, Laverne 0.
Williams 16, Amherst 13.
W. Texas T. 64, Austin 0.
Western Maryland 33, Mt. St. Mary's 6.
W. Y. Wesleyan 31, Waynesburg 13.
Yale 18, Princeton 7.

AUSTRALIANS LOSE ANOTHER

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Australian women field hockey players, now touring Britain, were defeated Nov. 15 by 2 goals to 1 at Northampton by a team representing the Midlands.

DETROIT LEADS IN HOCKEY RACE

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING
UNITED STATES DIVISION

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	2	0	0	6	1	4
Rangers	1	1	0	4	3	3
Boston	1	0	1	4	5	2
Chicago	0	1	0	1	1	1
Philadelphia	0	0	3	1	12	0
CANADIAN DIVISION						
Toronto	1	1	0	4	0	3
Americans	1	1	1	1	4	2
Ottawa	1	0	1	3	5	2
Canadiens	1	0	0	5	3	2
Montreal	0	0	2	0	3	0

RESULTS NOV. 13
Toronto 4, Philadelphia 0.
Canadiens 5, Ottawa 1.
Results Nov. 16
Detroit 5, Philadelphia 1.
Americans 1, Montreal 0.
Rangers 1, Chicago 1. (overtime).

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Canadiens, winners of the Stanley Cup last spring, started the National Hockey League campaign in an auspicious style Nov. 15 when they defeated the Ottawa Senators, 5 to 1, in the first regular game in this city. The winners used the same players as they used in the final weeks of last year's campaign with the addition of Gagnon, purchased from Providence, and they had too much speed and combination for the visitors. The regulars of the Canadiens appeared to be in mid-season form and it was when they were on the ice that all the winners' goals were scored. The game was witnessed by a capacity attendance.

CANADIENS		OTTAWA
Joliat, Wasnie, Mondou, lw		rw, Finnigan, Gagne
Morenz, Lepine, c	c, Lamb, Fox, Pettingter	
Larochelle, Gagnon, G. Mantha, rw		lw, Kilrea, Tuchey
Burke, Leduc, ld	rd, Art Smith, Starr	
S. Mantha, McCaffrey, rd	ld, Alex Smith	
Hainsworth, g	g, Connell	

Score—Canadiens 5, Ottawa 1. Goals—Morenz 2, S. Mantha, Larochelle and Joliat for Canadian; Gagne for Ottawa. Assists—S. Mantha and Larochelle for Canadiens. Referee—B. W. Hewitson, Toronto, and Eusebe Dalgneault, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Toronto Maple Leafs took temporary possession of first place in the Canadian section of the National Hockey League, Nov. 15, by defeating the Philadelphia Quakers, 4 to 0. The winners showing much smarter form on the attack than in their first game against the New York Americans, which ended in a scoreless tie. Only on infrequent occasions were the visitors dangerous and it was generally when the locals were short handed that the Quakers threatened.

Toronto scored two goals in each of the first and second periods and Jackson was the leader in the scoring with one goal and two assists. The entire squad showed improvement in offensive play, but their shooting was somewhat off the mark. But for this, and some brilliant work by Miller in the Philadelphia goal, the score might have reached double figures. The visitors' defense was weak and the Leafs were able to penetrate close in on Miller frequently, but they missed numerous passes and were wide of the goal with their shots.

TORONTO		PHILADELPHIA
Cotton, Jackson, lw	rw, Darragh, Barton, White	
Blair, Primeau, c	c, Milks, Drury, W. Kilrea	
Bailey, Conacher, rw	lw, Jarvis, Lowrey, Kilrea	
Day, Horner, ld	rd, McKinnon, Shields	
Clancy, rd	ld, Smith, Fraser	
Grant, g	g, Miller	

Score—Toronto 4, Philadelphia 0. Goals—Jackson, Primeau, Conacher and Bailey for Toronto. Assists — Jackson 2. Horner, Conacher and Clancy for Toronto. Referees—G. J. Mallinson, Montreal, and W. A. Shaver, Boston. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—New York Americans opened their 1930-31 National Hockey League home season with a triumph over Montreal Maroons here Nov. 16 by a score of 1 to 0. Norman Himes was the hero of the contest, scoring the only goal early in the third period when he worked around the Maroon defense to beat Walsh. A capacity crowd attended the opening.

AMERICANS		MONTREAL
Burch, Pringle, Sheppard, lw		rw, Smith, Ward, Haynes
Himes, Neville, McVeigh, c		c, Stewart, Phillips, Roche
Patterson, Emma, rw		lw, Siebert, Trottier, Gallagher
Brydge, Carson, ld	rd, Conacher, Boucher	
Dutton, Hughes, rd	ld, Wilcox, McVicar	
Worters, g	g, Walsh	

Score—N. Y. Americans 1, Montreal 0. Goal—Himes for Americans. Referees—B. R. Corbeau and Vic Wagner. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—The New York Rangers and the Chicago Black Hawks were very closely matched in the opening game of the National Hockey League season at the Chicago Stadium here Nov. 16, and the game ended, after an overtime period, tied 1 to 1. Some 15,000 spectators turned out.

Charles Gardiner, Chicago goalie, gave a brilliant exhibition of coming out to meet the puck; but he came out of his cage once too often and two New York players shoved the disk home behind his back as he sat sprawled on the ice. This happened four minutes before the end of the final period and from the way the Hawks' attack had been missing fire all evening, it looked as if it would be enough.

CHICAGO		N. Y. RANGERS
Couture, Cook, Ingram, lw		rw, W. Cook, Carrigan, Thompson
Ripley, Arbour, Dutkowski, c		c, Boucher, Wells, Rodden
Gottselig, Miller, March, rw		lw, Cook, Murdock, Keeling
Wentworth, Adams, ld	rd, Johnson, Regan	
Abel, Graham, Bostrum, rd		ld, Bourgeault, Peters
Gardiner, g		g, Roach

Score—New York Rangers 1, Chicago Black Hawks 1. Goals—Murdock for New York; Gottselig for Chicago. Assists—Keeling for New York, Dutkowski for Chicago. Referee—Goodman. Judge—Ion. Time—Three 20m. and one 10m. overtime periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Detroit Falcons scored their second-straight victory of the National Hockey League race and the Philadelphia Quakers lost their third consecutive game when the home team defeated Cooper Smeaton's club here Nov. 16, 5 to 1. For one period the Philadelphia entry held its own with the Detroiters, the opening 20 minutes of play bringing one goal for each team. But the Falcons made it 2 to 1 in the second period and scored three times without a reply in the third. Fifteen minor penalities, and one for 10 minutes, were served in a game that produced much rough hockey.

Lawrence Aurie contributed two of the Detroit goals, both of them in the last period and played a prominent part in the Falcon attack throughout. Creighton and Evans combined for the first goal and W. Kilrea equalized from a faceoff in front of the Detroit net. Goodfellow scored on Sorrell's pass in the second period. Aurie converted McInenly's early in the third period and Cooper made it 4 to 1 with the assistance of Lewis and then Aurie intercepted a pass to go in all alone for the last goal. The summary:

DETROIT		PHILADELPHIA
Sorrell, Lewis, McInenly, McCabe, lw		rw, Darragh, Barton, White
Goodfellow, Har, Creighton, c		c, Milks, Drury, W. Kilrea
Pilmore, Aurie, Cooper, rw		lw, Jarvis, Lowrey, Howe, Manners
Rockburn, Evans, ld	rd, McKinnon, Shields	
Noble, Hicks, rd	ld, Fraser, Shields	
Dolson, g	g, Miller	

Score—Detroit 5, Philadelphia 1. Goals—Aurie 2, Creighton, Cooper, Goodfellow for Detroit; Kilrea for Philadelphia. Assists—Evans, Sorrell, Lewis, McInenly for Detroit. Referees—G. J. Mallinson and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Tigers Retain the Lead in Standing

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	2	0	0	11	4	4
Providence	1	1	0	5	1	3
Springfield	1	0	0	6	1	2
New Haven	0	1	0	2	2	1
Philadelphia	0	0	2	4	11	0

RESULTS NOV. 15
Boston 9, Philadelphia 2.
Springfield 6, New Haven 1.
RESULT NOV. 16
New Haven 0, Providence 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The New Haven Eagles and the Providence Reds fought a fierce battle to a scoreless tie here Nov. 16 in an overtime game, before 2500 fans.

The game was one of the most roughly played contests ever seen in this city, the play in the latter part of the game bringing a multitude of penalties. In all, Referees Symnott and Davin handed out 22 penalties. Providence outplayed the local sextet during most of the game, but the Eagles were saved by the remarkable work of Goaltender Forbes, who made stop after stop and drew applause.

NEW HAVEN		PROVIDENCE
Chouinard, Convey, lw		rw, Cormier, A. Giroux
Burmister, Keating, c	c, Gaudreault, Cook	
Boucher, Kuhn, rw	lw, Harrington, G. Giroux	
Speyar, Ayres, ld	rd, Desmarais, Lesieur	
Himes, Radley, Ayers, rd	ld, Carson, Vail	
Forbes, g	g, Murray	

Score—New Haven 0, Providence 0. Referees—E. M. Davin and F. A. Synnott. Time—Three 30m. periods and 10m. overtime.

The Boston Tigers opened their 1930-31 Canadian-American Hockey League season at home, playing in the Boston Garden, Nov. 14, in an auspicious manner defeating the Philadelphia Arrows, 9 to 3. The Arrows were no match for the Tigers, who look stronger than in any previous year. Philadelphia held the locals to a 1-to-1 score in the first period. Boston ran in five and three goals in the second and third sessions, respectively. Runge was the outstanding Tiger star, the former Pacific Coast player scoring two goals and two assists while Boyd, a holdover from last year, shared honors with two goals and two assists.

BOSTON		PHILADELPHIA
Lyons, McNeil, Loucks, lw		rw, Buckles, Bradley, Grisdale
Runge, Burke, Connacher, c		c, Anderson, Andrews
Boyd, Taylor, rw	lw, King, Hudson	
Mackey, Brander, ld	rd, Coulter, Paulhus	
Foster, Brander, rd	ld, Nicols, Paulhus	
Winkler, g	g, Roberts	

Score—Boston Tigers 9, Philadelphia 3. Goals—Runge 4, Loucks 2, Boyd 2, Burke, Taylor, Lyons for Boston; Grisdale, Hudson, King, for Philadelphia. Assists—Runge 2, Boyd 2, Burke, Taylor, for Boston; Anderson, Hudson, for Philadelphia. Referees—W. J. Stewart and Carl Jacobs. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Springfield's Indians opened their Canadian-American Hockey League season at the West Side Arena here Nov. 15 by easily defeating the New Haven Eagles, 6 to 1. With six new players in action, Coach Frank Carroll's team made a decidedly favorable impression on the 3800 spectators who assembled for the contest.

SPRINGFIELD		NEW HAVEN
Benson, Maximer, lw	rw, Boucher, Kuhn	
Marsele, Beattie, Grant, c	c, Kesting, Convey	
Heller, Dillon, Saunders, rw	lw, Chouinard, Burmister	
Jerwa, Callighen, ld	rd, Himes, Ayres	
Hisbert, Callighen, rd	ld, Speyer	
Moore, g	g, Forbes	

Score—Springfield 6, New Haven 1. Goals—Heller, Dillon, Beattie, Marsele, Jerwa and Maximer for Springfield; Boucher for New Haven. Assists—Dillon 2, Maximer for Springfield; Convey for New Haven. Officials—E. M. Davin and F. A. Synnott. Time—Three 20m. periods.

WOULD STOP "POP-FLY" HOMERS

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP)—A return of the less lively ball and elimination of "pop-fly" home runs will be urged at the next meeting of the major league baseball officials by Barnad Dreyfuss, president of the Pittsburgh National League Club and a vice-president of the National League. Dreyfuss said he will propose a zoning system at all parks whereby all fair flies that are knocked out of the playing field at a distance of less than 360 feet from the plate will be ruled two-base hits instead of home runs as at present.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Harvard 4, Brown 1.
Yale 3, Princeton 2.
Tufts 2, M. I. T. 2.
Northeastern 1, Worcester P. I. 0.
Amherst 6, Williams 1.
Mass. Aggies 4, Conn. Aggies 2.
Pennsylvania 10, Western Maryland 1.
Lehigh 2, St. John's 1.
Penn. State 4, Lafayette 2.
Temple 2, Rutgers 0.
Haverford 4, Alumni 0.
C. C. N. Y. 3, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall 1.

TORONTO WINS JUNIOR TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — University of Toronto won the junior intercollegiate football championship Nov. 15 by defeating Queen's University by 9 to 3 in a sudden death game played here. Toronto finished end to end with three points, and Toronto first defeated McGill, and then Queen's. The winners are undefeated this season.

U. S. Admitted Into Hockey Federation

By The Associated Press

Paris

WIDE hockey participation in the Olympic Games at Los Angeles in 1932 was recommended Nov. 16 by the International Hockey Federation, which voted unanimously to admit the United States Hockey Association into the federation.

Several delegates said the question of expenses might prove a handicap, but it was believed France, Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, the Netherlands, Hungary and India would be represented.

QUEEN'S TAKES CHAMPIONSHIP

CANADIAN INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL STANDING

	W	T	L	Points For	Points Agst	Pts
Queen's	5	0	1	39	13	10
Toronto	3	1	2	35	33	7
Western Ontario	2	0	4	18	19	4
McGill	1	1	4	13	43	3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Ont.—By defeating McGill University of Montreal, 12 to 0, in the last scheduled senior football game on Nov. 15, Queen's University won its second consecutive Canadian intercollegiate football championship and its seventh in the last nine years. Although McGill held the locals to 4 to 0 score until the closing minutes of the play and made yards six times to two for Queen's, the latter was the better team on the entire game and confined play to McGill's end of the field most of the time.

Howard Carter, Queen's kicker, was the outstanding star of the game and his superiority over Lovering and Talpis, who shared the punting for the losers, was so great that the winners kicked frequently and played for the breaks which came toward the end of the game. Even against the wind Carter outdistanced the McGill punters and with the wind he kicked several over 75 yards.

In the first period against the wind, Carter kicked for a rouge and he added two in the second period and one in the third. McGill was kept on its own end of the field and the constant aerial attack and the hard tackling of the Queen's outsides told in the closing minutes, when Hammond fumbled a yard out and Hastings secured to dive over for a touchdown.

A few minutes later Talpis fumbled and Dediana secured a few yards out to have Gilmore score three points on a placement kick. The combination of Carter's kicking and seven McGill fumbles, of which six were recovered by Queen's, decided the game and made it a rather uninteresting although close contest until near the end. McGill's best scoring chance was in the second period, when Young broke away for 30 yards, but with only Carter to evade he dropped the ball and Queen's recovered. With this exception the losers were seldom on the winners' side of center field.

In addition to Carter the winners' best were Gilmore, McKelvey, Munrovan, Hastings, Gourley and Dediana, while Doherty, Hammond and Young were the pick of the visitors. The summary:

QUEEN'S		McGILL
McKelvey, lw	rw, Grafinger, Swabey	
Gilmore, rhb	lhb, Doherty	
Carter, chb	chb, Lovering, Talpis	
Caldwell, Reist, lhb	rhb, Hammond	
Munsrovan, qb	qb, Young	
Hastings, Buell, s	s, Halpenny	
Bassarman, Davis, rl	l, Wilson, Selanker	
Nichol, Smith, ll	r, Russell, Chapman	
Hamlin, Morris, rm	m, Hammond, McMorran	
Stuart, Stanyar, lm	rm, McTeer, Harvis	
Gourley, Ralphy, ro	lo, Urquhart, Chard	
Dediana, Agnew, lo	ro, Newton, Matheson	

Score—Queen's 12, McGill 0. Touchdown—Hastings for Queen's. Goal from placement —Gilmore for Queen's. Rouge—Carter 4 for Queen's. Referee—J. O'Brien, Montreal. Umpire—T. Barton, Montreal. Head linesman —G. Kiell, Ottawa. Time—Four 15m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont. — University of Western Ontario's superiority along the wing line enabled it to defeat Toronto by 9 to 2 in the final game in the senior intercollegiate football season here on Nov. 15. The victory was the locals' third in two years in the senior series and their second this year. The win over Toronto, their first against the Blue and White, enabled Western Ontario to finish third in the standing.

The locals' line has been their strong point all season, but the players have never been able to capitalize on their opponents' mistakes until the final goal, and it was only after putting the ball on Toronto's five-yard line for the third time of the game that the winners were able to plunge over for a touchdown, their first of the season.

Toronto tried to match Western's strong line with a kicking attack by Jack Sinclair and for a while the contest was even. But the powerful Western line began to break through on Sinclair's kicks and blocked two of them, the last one resulted in Western's securing five yards out and Stull went over for a touchdown.

During the game Western made yards nine times to Toronto's twice, but smart work by Sinclair and Bell held them off for a while. Finally Brown, who took over the kicking for the winners, began to hold his own and then they moved play in Toronto territory and kept it there.

Toronto scored a point in each of the first and third quarters and Western one in each of the second and third. In the fourth Western added two singles before getting the touchdown.

For the winners, Brown was the outstanding star, although C. Haugh, Kennedy, Stull, Gugino, Bryant and McLaughlin turned in a brilliant game. The two Sinclairs and Bell were the best for the losers. The summary:

WESTERN ONTARIO		TORONTO
Bryant, Jewell, fw	fw, Jim Sinclair, Ruddell	
Kennedy, rhb	lhb, Traynor, Adams	
Patterson, Dean, chb	chb, Jack Sinclair, Richardson	
Brown, lhb	rhb, Fitzpatrick	
C. Haugh, Thompson, qb	qb, Bell, Twaites	
Ward, s	s, Keith	
Quigley, Young, ri	l, Galloway	
Stull, O'Connor, rl	rl, White	
Gugino, Tweedie, rm	lm, Dewar, Henderson	
C. Valeriote, M. Valeriote, lm	rm, McQuigge, Harrison	
McLaughlin, ro	lo, Ferguson, Scott	
Horton, lo	ro, Gooderham, Elson	

Score—Western Ontario 9, Toronto 2. Touchdown—Stull for Western Ontario. Kicks to deadline—Brown 2, Stull for Western Ontario; Jack Sinclair for Toronto. Rouges—Brown for Western Ontario, Jack Sinclair for Toronto. Referee—D. McCann, Ottawa. Umpire—H. Hobbs, Toronto. Head linesman—H. Plaxton, Toronto. Time—Four 15m. periods.

PERRY WINS TENNIS SINGLES

BUENOS AIRES, Arg. (AP)—Frederick J. Perry, of England, won the Argentine men's singles tennis title Nov. 15, defeating his countryman, Eric Peter, 6—4, 6—1, 6—0. Sedorita Elvia de Alvarez, of Spain, and Ronaldo Boyd, of Argentina, won the mixed doubles championship, defeating Perry and Miss Holcroft Watson, 6—7, 10—8, 6—2. J. Olibert Hall, of South Orange, N. J., and Ronaldo Boyd, of Argentina, defeated the Argentines, Adriano Zappa and Del Castillo, 7—5, 6—3 in an exhibition tennis doubles match Nov. 12.

FRENCH RIDERS WIN

CHICAGO (AP)—The French team of Alfred Letourner and Marcel Guimbretiere, the youngest pair in the test, won Chicago's thirty-fourth international six-day bicycle race which ended here Nov. 13. Franco Georgetti and Paul Brocardo, the Italian team, finished second, one lap behind the leaders, and Adolf Charlier and Roger de Nef, Belgian pair, took third place.

Miss Helen Madison Allowed 25 New Records in Swimming

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Two new American records, which also better the present world's marks for the events, were among the new track and field records approved by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States at the morning session Nov. 17 of the forty-second annual convention which opened in this city Nov. 16. The two marks referred to above are the 9 2-5s. time for the 100-yard dash made by Frank C. Wykoff of the University of Southern California on May 10 and the discus throw of 169ft. 8⅞ins., by Paul B. Jessup of the Washington Athletic Club on Aug. 23.

The 120-yard high-hurdle mark of 14.50s. attained by Stephen E. Anderson, Washington A. C., Aug. 23, also received the approval of the association.

Miss Helene Madison was allowed national women's swimming records in 25 events, ranging from 100 yards to a mile, over three types of courses. Among these are several that better the present world's records.

Miss Stella M. Walsh's records in the 100-yard dash, the 200-yard dash and the running broad jump were also approved.

The delegates opened their deliberations Nov. 16 with a determination to attack more firmly than ever before the position of commercialism and professionalism in amateur sports. Avery Brundage, president of the union, in his opening address, repeated his assertion of last year that "no association liks ours lacking the respect and confidence of the public and the press can survive."

In approving the acceptance by three athletes of an invitation to conduct a series of contests in New Zealand, the committee on foreign relations had them sign an agreement not to accept any gratuities other than expenses legally provided for by the rules of the A. A. U.

It has been definitely decided that in the future the acceptance of all similar invitations will be approved only after signing of a similar agreement. Another clause in the agreement binds the athletes actually to make the trip in question in order to prevent the recurrence of incidents in the past which are understood to have occasioned considerable annoyance abroad.

Must Build Up Character

Mr. Brundage, in his opening address on Nov. 16, also stressed the importance of building up the character of the personnel of the A. A. U., because the organization is judged "not only by its accomplishments but by the type of the men who conduct its affairs."

He recommended a program of education to overcome infractions of the rules of the organization which in 95 per cent of the cases, he said, are due to ignorance and not malice. "We must firmly discipline deliberate infractions of our rules," he said, "but at the same time we must instruct and encourage those who are willing but do not know how to cooperate."

The individual sport committees in recommending the cities in which the national tournaments will be held during the coming year, gave special consideration to the necessity of avoiding commercialism. It was pointed out that on some occasions in the past, A. A. U. tournaments have been managed for personal profit. The organization as a whole is strongly opposed to this practice and is making every possible effort to prevent it happening again.

Within a few hours after the delegates had begun to register, committee meetings got under way to consider routine business of the convention which includes the recognition of United States championship records.

Drastic Change in Rules

The wrestling committee proposed a drastic change in the rules relating to falls to bring American practice into conformity with European or international federation rules which are used in the Olympic Games. According to the recommendation a "fall" will be awarded when both shoulder blades touch the mat simultaneously even though it be only for a fraction of a second. The flying fall, whereby both shoulders simultaneously strike the mat, however brief the period of actual contact, shall be declared a fall.

Heretofore, A. A. U. rules did not count a fall unless the contact of both shoulder blades with the mat was maintained for a perceptible period of time. The discrepancy between American and European practice on this point occasioned some misunderstanding at the last Olympics. It is considered very likely here that the convention will approve this recommendation.

Various sport committees recommended cities for the 1931 United States tournaments as follows: wrestling, Grand Rapids, Mich.; girls' basketball, Dallas, Tex.; gymnastics, Springfield, Mass.; Marathon, Baltimore, Md.;

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Desert Adventures of Chimes and Chauncey

Chauncey Meets Grandfather Pack Rat

By FRANK DOWSETT

CHAUNCEY, sad-eyed but most distinguished appearing English Setter pup, was nosing mournfully around the stone house that his master was building on a homestead in the Mohave Desert of California.

Chimes, Chauncey's sister, was resting quietly at the foot of a Joshua tree, chewing the petals of a blue lupin blossom.

"What have you lost, Brother," said Chimes.

"My lamb chop bone," replied Chauncey in a sad voice. "It was a most delicate morsel. A French lamb chop bone. An unusual treat here in the desert."

"Where did you bury it?" asked Chimes, who, though only four months old, and just three minutes older than Chauncey, assumed a motherly air toward her brother.

"I buried it here, by this greasewood bush," replied Chauncey. "Now it is gone." There was the suspicion of a tear in his eye.

"Oh, stupid!" said Chimes, "Don't you know that greasewood bush is the home of a family of pack rats. One of them has taken a fancy to your lamb chop bone."

"Well," said Chauncey, "I will bark at their front door and ask them to give it back to me."

Chauncey stood in front of the greasewood bush and began to bark, but he felt so badly about losing his lamb chop bone, that his bark ended in the most mournful howl.

A Squeaky Voice

"Who is that crying at my front door," said a squeaky voice.

Chauncey peered under the greasewood bush, and could just see a pair of soft brown eyes, small and bright.

"It is I, Chauncey, the pup," he replied. "I am looking for my lamb chop bone."

"Now what would I be doing with a lamb chop bone," replied the squeaky voice, "I, the busy mother of a family of 20 children."

"Twenty children," exclaimed Chauncey, forgetting his lamb chop bone for the moment. "Why, in our family there were nine, and I thought that was a large family!"

"Oh," said the squeaky voice, now much closer to Chauncey's nose. "Oh, I am speaking only of the children here at home. I have many more grown-up children, and so many grandchildren, that I cannot keep count of them."

Chauncey could now see the owner of the voice quite plainly. It was a plump rat of light brown color, with dark brown eyes, and a long tail ending in a little brush. The rat was as large as a baby rabbit.

"But how about my lamb chop bone?" said Chauncey.

"I know nothing about it," replied the fat brown rat, who being a grandmother would rather talk about her grandchildren than about lamb chop bones. "But I will ask my husband. He is sleeping now, having worked all night getting food for the children."

Grandmother Rat called back into her nest. The roof of the nest was much higher than Chauncey's head. It was thatched with sagebrush twigs, held in place by small stones.

The pack rats' nest was as large around as a big washtub. It filled all the space around the roots of the greasewood bush.

"What a big nest!" said Chauncey.

"Yes," said Granny Pack Rat, "We have quite a large house, but, of course, it is necessary with such a large family. Our basement, underground, is as large as the house you see above ground.

"It must be quite a lot of work looking after such a big house, and such a big family," said Chauncey.

"It is a lot of work, young man," replied Granny Pack Rat. "I am glad you appreciate how we women have to work. Sometimes I think my husband is a little thoughtless. But I should not complain. He is a good provider."

"I wonder if he will provide me with my lost lamb chop bone," said Chauncey, feeling that a reminder of his errand was necessary.

"Oh, you boys," laughed Granny Pack Rat. "Always hungry. Ask my husband about it. Here he is now."

Grandfather Appears

Grandfather Pack Rat came to the door, rubbing his eyes, and yawning. He was larger than Granny Pack Rat, and had a touch of gray in his brown coat. His whiskers were a grizzled gray.

"Well, my boy, what can I do for you?" inquired Grandfather Pack Rat. Then his bright eyes smiled at Chauncey. "Why, you are the young fellow who played tag with me last night in the woodpile. My goodness, you almost caught me."

"I am looking for my lamb chop bone," said Chauncey.

"Lamb chop bone," said Grandfather Pack Rat: "lamb chop bone. Now let me see. I seem to remember a lamb chop bone. Ah, I know. It was here in front of the door last night. It was a pretty bone. I picked it up. Now what did I do with it?"

"Oh, dear me," said Grandmother Pack Rat, turning to Chauncey again. "You see, Mr. Chauncey pup, we pack rats like to pick up things. But we carry only one thing at a time. So we have to put down what we have in order to pick up the next thing that appeals to our eye. As a consequence, we sometimes have quite a time remembering where things are. It is not a matter of poor memory, but a case of trying to remember too many things at once."

"A lamb chop bone, dear me!" said Grandfather Pack Rat. "What could I have done with it? What did I bring home this morning?" he asked his wife.

"A piece of orange peel," she replied. "The children had it for breakfast."

"Orange peel, you say," said Grandfther Pack Rat. "Too bad. I had intended to bring home that lamb chop bone. Now the way to find the lamb chop bone is to find the place where I found the orange peel."

"Well, let us look together," Chauncey said. "I know just how hard it is sometimes to find all the bones I bury. But I have a pretty good nose for lamb chop bones."

"Very well," said Grandfather Pack Rat, cheerfully. "Let us look together."

Off they went at a run. Grandfather Pack Rat had to take twenty steps for every one of Chauncey's because of his short legs. But with his stomach close to the ground, and his tail out stiff behind him, Grandfather Pack Rat managed to keep up with the impatient pup.

"Whoa! Master Chauncey," said the pack rat suddenly, "I see a bright button off your master's overalls near the woodpile. I found that last night. Now let me see. Where was it?"

"It must have been near the south wall of the stone house," said Chauncey. "I remember seeing it too."

"Ah, we are getting warm, my boy," said the pack rat, as they reached a spot under the south wall. "Here is the bit of sagebrush that I was going to take home to repair a leak in the roof of our nest. I dropped it because the button attracted my eye by its brightness. Let us see what I left at the place where I picked up the bit of sagebrush."

"A dry onion," said Chauncey, as they reached the sagebrush near by. "You must have found that in the stone house."

Hot on the Trail

Chauncey and Grandfather Pack Rat, now hot on the trail of the lamb chop bone, hurried into the stone house, where they found Chauncey's master sitting by the fireplace, preparing his breakfast.

"Chauncey," called the master, "where is the dry onion I left on this box last night? Did you take it?"

"No, sir," said Chauncey. "It was Grandfather Pack Rat here. Pack rats, Grandfather has explained to me, are always taking something and leaving something else in its place. Did he leave my lamb chop bone on the box?"

"No, Chauncey," replied the pup's master. "But curiously enough I did find a nickel. Quite curious, because I thought I had dropped that nickel down the fireplace chimney yesterday, while I was working on the roof."

"Fine work," said Grandfather Pack Rat. "In the chimney, unless I am sadly mistaken, we shall find the lamb chop bone. Last night I climbed the stone wall of the chimney, because we delight so in running up and down and over rocks. Looking down the chimney, I saw a shelf that looked like the finest place for a new nest for my grandson, who is about to be married."

Up the stones inside the fireplace, and through the opening which lets the smoke into the chiney ran Grandfather Pack Rat.

"Here is the lamb chop bone," he called. Grandfather Pack Rat's voice sounded far away, making Chauncey think of the ventriloquist he had heard in a circus side show.

"Have you really found it?" cried Chauncey. The pup's tail began to wag so hard and hit the wooden box with such resounding thumps that he sounded like the man in the band playing the big bass drum.

"Hurry, hurry," Chauncey called to Grandfather Pack Rat.

"Just a moment, just a moment, my boy," called Grandfather Pack Rat. "Here I come."

Then while Chauncey danced a jig on the hearth, the pack rat brought the lamb chop bone down the chimney.

First Chauncey saw the lamb chop bone coming down into the fireplace; then the pack rat's whiskers, then the pack rat's nose, then the pack rat's bright brown eyes, then the pack rat's small ears.

Finally Chauncey could see all of the pack rat, with the lamb chop grasped between his sharp-toothed jaws. Chauncey could wait no longer. He rushed into the fireplace and took the lamb chop out of the pack rat's mouth so quickly that Grandfather Pack Rat almost fell.

"Why, Chauncey, Chauncey," called his master. "You must not snatch like that. Be a young gentleman. Now put that lamb chop bone down and thank Mr. Grandfather Pack Rat for his trouble.

"Oh, yes, sir, I do thank him," said Chauncey, "I thank him very much, and I am sorry if I was rude. Please excuse me, Mr. Grandfather Pack Rat. I am so hungry for my lamb chop bone and so glad to get it back again."

"Don't mention it," said Grandfather Pack Rat, and he ran up the stone wall and out of the window.

Somewhere Between

I like a long ladder beside a high hedge
To climb to the top and peer over the edge,
With a sky of bright blue and an earth of bright green,
And the hedge and the ladder just somewhere between.

You're one with the birds flying high in the air,
With shiny-winged midges that dart here and there,
And one with the breezes that bluster around.—
Oh, I'm sorry for people who stay on the ground!

Joyce L. Brisley

A Tree Puzzle

The summer trees wear heavy coats
And I would like to know
Just why they don their thinnest garb
When it begins to snow.

In fall they change their emerald dress
For yellows, reds and browns,
And later still they put on gray
When chill November frowns.

When winter comes they stand quite bare,
So slender and so tall;
The reason that they act like this,
I can't make out at all.

G. F. L.

Do You Know?

1. Who dressed in Lincoln green and lived in a great forest with his men?
2. What rich boy and poor boy looked exactly alike, were born the same day, and later exchanged places and had thrilling experiences because of it?
3. What man found a race of little people six inches in height, whose chickens were the size of our sparrows, and whose birds were the size of our flies?
4. What man was shipwrecked and swam to a deserted island where he lived for years?
5. What girl fell asleep and didn't awaken for 100 years?
6. What wonderful horse could fly?
7. What man was supposed in ancient times to hold the skies on his shoulders?
8. What little man spun straw into gold for the miller's daughter?

Word Chess

Fill in the blanks with words of six letters, using the same letters each time.

It is indeed rare for a young ——, who —— in the hearts of many who have heard her, to —— at the conclusion of her contract and refuse to become the —— of a new one.

The Mail Bag

London, England

Dear Sunny Haste:

When I read your letter in the Mail Bag I was so struck by the contrast between your life and mine that I decided to answer your appeal for a letter.

The children call me Nigger and look upon me almost as their own property. There are about thirty of them at school in an open-air class in our park (Southward Park). Sometimes when I am standing still while gardeners fill my cart with the leaves they have swept off the tennis lawns, the children come with their sketch books and make pictures of me. Once they wrote a composition about me and about another little friend of theirs, Sparrow, a dog who takes care of one of the little crowd of disabled men from the hospital. Sparrow sometimes pulls his master's bath chair. We all love to see his devotion to his master.

Sometimes I have to draw the mowing machine up and down the long tennis court, and every time I come up to their end of the lawn I peep into their tent, hoping that an apple or a piece of chocolate may be forthcoming!

Sometimes I hear the children singing and it is interesting to see how the little blue tits and sparrows join in. I think the birds love the children as much as Sparrow and I do! I know that they build their nests quite close to the children and show them all the secrets of their family life.

Once I saw the children pick up an old sparrow's nest which had fallen in the path and they pulled it to pieces and found bits of colored wool, a piece of red-white-and-blue ribbon (evidently found after Empire Day festivities) and a very long piece of string.

On several occasions I have seen a bird go right to their gardens while the girls were resting under their blankets, and take a long stalk of pretty London Pride for their nest!

Yesterday the children were very excited over a large parcel. I was standing by their tent, and was just as full of curiosity as they were! The parcel contained some lovely pine branches and I heard the teacher tell the children that they could make little baskets as described in the cutting from the Monitor which they had just pasted into their scrapbook. Your letter was put into one of the scrapbooks. I wonder if my letter will go with it?

I will enclose two photographs of my little friends.

With best wishes,

Nigger

[Thank you for the snapshots, Nigger. We would like to take a peep into the children's tent, too, and see all their happy faces. —Ed.]

Sydney, N. S. W., Australia

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I like the "Jack and Jill Go Scouting" stories and Snubs and Waddles and the Sundial very much. I am 8 years old and hope to be a Cub soon. I attend the Christian Science Sunday School and like it very much.

We camped for three weeks last Christmas holidays at a beach called Pittwater, where we went swimming every day.

I would like very much to correspond with any little boy about my age and exchange stamps or matchbrands with him. We have a kitten called Buzzy who shakes hands through the window, or stands on her hind legs and rattles the door handle if she wants us to let her in. Sometimes we call her "Flag-pole," because she walks with her tail in the air!

My love to all the Mail Baggers.

Gordon A.

World Brotherhood Book Lists

(For children from 6 to 8 years of age)
Compiled by EMEROI STACY, *Teacher-Librarian*

Why is the world so bright and fair?
Because there are children everywhere,
Children with joys like you and me,
In other lands across the sea.

Author	Title	Country
Andrews	Seven Little Sisters	Many lands
Babbitt	Jataka Tales; More Jataka Tales	India
Bannerman	Little Black Mingo	Africa
Bannerman	Little Black Sambo	Africa
Beskow	Aunt Green, Aunt Brown, and Aunt Lavender	Sweden
Beskow	Olle's Ski Trip	Sweden
Bianco	Little Wooden Doll	France
Brann	Nanette of the Wooden Shoes	Holland
Brock	Runaway Sardine	Brittany
Brock	To Market, To Market	Holland
Campbell	Story of Jan	Holland
Campbell	Story of Little Konrad	Switzerland
Campbell	Story of Little Metzu	Japan
Carpenter	Around the World With the Children	Many lands
Carrick	Picture Tales From the Russian	Russia
Carroll	Around the World Series, I, II, III	Many lands
Chance	Little Folks of Many Lands	Many lands
Clark	Poppy Seed Cakes	Russia
Grover	Overall Boys in Switzerland	Switzerland
Grover	Sunbonnet Babies in Holland	Holland
Grover	Sunbonnet Babies in Italy	Italy
Hall	Jan and Betje	Holland
Jacobi	Adventures of Andris	Hungary
King	Kees	Holland
Lorenzini	Adventures of Pinocchio	Italy
Martin	Fatma Was a Goose	Arabia
Mates	A Forest Story	Czechoslovakia
Mukerji	Hindu Tales	India
Mueller	Little Children of the Snow	Northern lands
Olcott	Concetta, the Coral Girl	Sicily
Palm	Wanda and Greta at Broby Farm	Sweden
Peary	Snow Baby	Greenland
Perdue	How Other Children Live	Many lands
Perkins	Belgian Twins	Belgium
Perkins	Dutch Twins Primer	Holland
Perkins	Kit and Kat	Holland
Perkins	Spartan Twins	Greece
Petersham	Miki	Hungary
Sawyer	Our Little Portuguese Cousin	Portugal
Schram	Olaf, Lofoten Fisherman	Norway
Shaw	Big People and Little People of Other Lands	Many lands
Shedd	Our Little Persian Cousin	Persia
Smith	Eskimo Stories	Arctic lands
Smith	Holland Stories	Holland
Strong	All the Year Round	Many lands
Sugimoto	Picture Lands From the Japanese	Japan
Thomsen	Birch and the Star	Norway
Vimar	Curly-Haired Hen	France
Wells	Coco, the Goat	Spain
Wiese	Karoo, the Kangaroo	Australia
Wiese	Liang and Lo	China
Williston	Japanese Fairy Tales, I, II	Japan

A little gate my book can be
That leads to lands across the sea.
And though you think I stay at home,
Afar in foreign lands I roam.

So many children everywhere
I meet while sitting in my chair.
A wonder ship my book may be
To bear me far across the sea.

[All books on this list are recommended by the American Library Association. This is the first of a series of such lists to be published on Mondays and Thursdays.]

Lord & Taylor
424 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

news for young persons

volume 1 number 7 published mon., wed., fris

Extra!
special values in
woolly sweaters
for all aged youngsters
1.95 to 5.

a jersey for Nancy
Just the thing to wear under her winter coat. It is of fine knit jersey trimmed with contrasting stripes. In tan, red navy or powder blue. 2-6
2.95

an elephant for Jane
She will like the funny cross-stitch elephant on this sweater. Its button shoulders are very chic, too. Knit of rayon and wool yarn. Blue, beige or green. 2-6.
1.95

INFANTS' SHOP

stripes for Betty
And doesn't she feel all grown-up in her swagger sweater. It is of heather mixture and its stripes come in brown, green or navy. Sizes 8 to 14 years.
2.95

a new neck for Mary
This is one of those sweaters that perfectly reproduce the hand-knit effect. And it comes in shrimp, Copenhagen, camel, navy, jade, red. Sizes 7, 8, 10.
1.95

GIRLS' SHOP

plain colors for John
He's getting to that sophisticated age that prefers sedate clothes. This sweater has the new Yale neck and is of soft, fleecy wool. In seven colors. (Hose to match, 1.95). 8-20.
5.

bright stripes for Jim
He's still young enough to like to wear gay colors . . . This worsted sweater comes in a heather background with stripes in various combinations of colors. Sizes 3 to 10.
2.95

BOYS' SHOP

The Young People's Store offers these and many other suggestions for Christmas gifts.

FOURTH FLOOR

You'll Love This Jolly Story of
HUTTEE BOY OF THE JUNGLE

Huttee Boy is a baby elephant who lives in a story book jungle where humans are unknown. Mabel Spicer Gill, the author, has lived in India and knows all about jungles and elephants, and writes about them so that you know all about them too! You'll want HUTTEE BOY of the JUNGLE for yourself . . . and you'll want to give it to your friends for Christmas.

Illustrated by Paul B. Carmack, author and illustrator of THE DIARY OF SNUBS, OUR DOG.

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The Club of the Jolly J's and the Old Man of the Sea—a vacation on the Maine coast.
Ages 6 to 12 $1.50 postpaid

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Folk talks, myths, and modern stories with related verses for the story hour.
Ages 4 to 9 $2.00 postpaid
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"Follo-Thru"
A New Puzzle Golf Game. Easily Played. Very interesting and amusing.
If not obtainable at better stores, will be sent postpaid on receipt of 50c.
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369 Market Street San Francisco, Calif.

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In eight colorful, beautifully illustrated volumes of unequalled value—sold on your own terms.
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The heads have been cut from the heavy board leaves and the pieces are of proper size and bevel to fit snugly into the openings, completing the pictures in this way.
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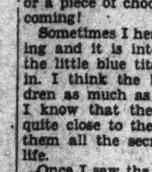
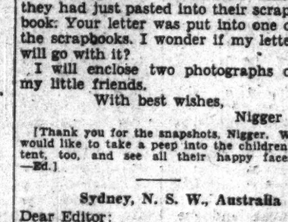


Books For Boys and Girls
"The Diary of Snubs Our Dog" $1.60
Milly-Molly-Mandy Stories $1.35
More of Milly-Molly-Mandy 1.35
Heroes of Peace (for boys) 1.60
Huttee Boy 1.35
Truly Stories from the Surely Bible 3.10
"Jewel" and "Jewel's Story Book."
$1.00 each
Mail orders carefully filled.
WATERS INC.
158 Massachusetts Avenue
Boston, Mass.



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PRICE DECLINE IS INDUCED BY PROFIT-TAKING

Regarded as Technical Reaction After Last Week's Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market suffered a pronounced relapse today.

It lacked last week's stimulus of short covering, as the bear retreat appeared to have swept the amateur shorts from the field for the moment.

Furthermore, investors were unwilling to make further purchases at advancing prices pending further testing of recent levels. The market, therefore, showed little resistance to profit-taking sales.

The closing was weak, several of the utilities, coppers and higher-priced industrials showing losses of three to nine points. Transactions, however, aggregated only about 2,400,000 shares.

Allied Chemical lost nine points, and shares losing four to seven included American Telephone, American Smelting, North American, American Water Works, Case, Eastman, Atchison, Bethlehem and du Pont. U. S. Steel, American Can and Anaconda lost three or more.

The copper shares were unsettled by a decline in the price of the metal to 11 cents, after last week's rise from 9½ to 12 cents. A moderate amount was sold for export on the basis of 12 cents during the morning.

Technical Reaction

The action of the market was about in keeping with Wall Street's expectations, although some observers had expected the rally might carry over a day or two longer. After last week's five-day advance, the most extensive uninterrupted upturn in months, the list seemed entitled to a technical reaction.

Brokerage circles were anxious to see what sort of support the market would attract after losing from a quarter to a half of last week's gains, as that would be about the extent of a normal technical reaction.

Furthermore, the weekly advices of economic advisory services rather emphatically suggested that investors go slowly, pending conclusive signs of business recovery. Moody's pointed out that while loans to brokers have been reduced by about 70 per cent since September, 1929, total speculative credit outstanding, including the large volume of bank loans on securities, had come down by only about 38 per cent.

This analysis pointed out that bank loans are fundamentally sounder than brokerage loans, but added that the large volume "suggests a slow rather than any sort of fast recovery in stock prices, after the turn has been passed."

Foreign Trade

The October foreign trade figures showed that exports were off about 38 per cent from last year, and imports 36½ per cent. Exports showed a gain of about $10,000,000 over September, which is less than seasonal, but imports were up about $21,000,000, an encouraging gain. It was pointed out, however, that the dollar volume decline from last year appears worse than it is, since prices have shrunk about 10 or 12 per cent.

Intense efforts to stabilize the grain market tended to make speculators in stocks hesitant until more decided results appear. A statement by Premier Bracken, of Manitoba, that there appeared no foundation for the fear that the Canadian pool would dump a large quantity of grain on the market was reassuring.

There was little demand for call money, and funds were freely offered in outside market at 1 per cent, although the loan desk rate was still 2.

Bond Trading Quiet

An upward trend was maintained by the bond market, although the forward movement was less emphatic than last week, and activity was at low ebb. The uncertain movement of the share market, and the largest volume of new offerings in some time contributed to the dullness.

Offerings of short-term notes and bond issues totaling $40,000,000 represented more than twice the volume of last week, which closely approximated the smallest weekly total of the year. The increased offerings were attributed to the revival of interest in bonds that developed last week.

The tax exempt Federal Land Bank bonds, carrying 4½ per cent coupons, were quickly oversubscribed. The $20,000,000 issue, the first offered by the system this year, was due to needs of some banks for additional funds, although the offering is made in the name of all 12 banks. Other issues included the City of Chicago school district $12,500,000 4 per cent issue, and $2,000,000 5s of the Calgary Power Company, Ltd., of Canada.

While the money market has remained very easy during the first half of the month, a gradual change bringing about the greatest stringency of the year in December is anticipated by bankers. Firmer conditions will be established through the expansion of the volume of money in circulation.

It is estimated that banks throughout the country soon will pay $600,000,000 to Christmas savings club depositors. December ordinarily is the period of the tightest condition of the year in the money market and this year is expected to prove no exception.

FALL RIVER CLOTH MARKET IS QUIET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Light business last week in the local cloth market, comprised principally wide and narrow odds in the print yarn styles, asteens, pongees and carded voiles, with some little business being transacted in marquisettes and 36-inch goods.

In spite of local cloth production being far below normal, increased activity is reported by local printing companies, which obtain some of their goods from southern mills. One printing concern is running its full quota of machines overtime days and one-third of its machinery at night.

Today's printcloth prices are as follows: 31½-in., 48x48s, 3¼c; 27-in., 64x60s, 4¼c; 27-in., 56x52s, 4¼c, and 25-in., 40x32s, 3¾c.

ORDERS FOR BRITISH SHIPBUILDING YARDS

LISBON (AP) — British shipbuilding yards will receive the bulk of the orders in connection with the Government's new naval construction.

Representatives of four British firms have arrived here to discuss technical details with the Minister of Marine, Admiral Magalhaes Correira. British Admiralty advisers, Commanders Cumming and Leveson, had a long conference with the Minister.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Nov. 17	Nov. 15
84½	38½	6	Abitibi pf					
66	33		Ab & Streaus	200	34	34	34	36½
27½	17½	1.60	Adams Ex	1900	20	19½	19½	22
19½	9½		Adv-Rumely	1900	4	3½	3½	4
194½	91	37	Air Reduc	3100	103½	100	100	102
3½	½		Ajax Rubber	100	½	½	½	½
8¼	4½		Alaska Jun	1300	6½	6½	6½	6½
9½	3		Allegheny	8600	10½	9¾	9¾	10½
343	184¾	44	Allied Chem	4500	207	200½	201½	208½
68	33½	3	Allis-Chal	1300	34½	33½	33½	38¼
21½	18	3	Amerada	400	21¼	20¾	21¼	23¼
10¾	4½		Am Ag Ch	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
19¾	20½		Am Ag Ch pf	100	22	22	22	
23½	20½		Am Ag Ch pf ct	100	21	21	21	23½
97¾	45½	2	Am Bk Note	300	48	46	46	51
58¾	36	2.40	Am Brake	200	38	38	38	40
85½	65¼		Am Br Dry	400	83¼	80¾	83¼	85¾
84	38	7	Am Br Dy pf	100	81	81	81	86
158½	107½	4	Am Can	36700	118¾	113¼	113¾	118¾
153¾	140¾	7	Am Can pf	200	146¼	146¼	146¼	
83½	30	3	Am Car & F	1400	33½	33	33	33¼
116	75	7	Am Car pf	100	83	83	83	84
68¾	32¾	3	Am Chain	100	39	38½	38½	41¼
81¼	36½	2½	Am Chicle	500	41¾	40½	41	42
53	8¼		Am Com Ale	900	11¾	10¾	11¼	11¾
59½	23		Am European	800	23¾	20½	21½	25¼
101¾	34⅝		Am & FPw	11300	39¾	34¼	34½	35¾
101	60	8	Am & FP 8	100	65	65	65	68
111½	93½	7	Am & FP C	100	98	97	98	
100¾	75		Am & FP 1pf	100	75	75	75	77½
41¾	27½	2½	Am Ice	800	28½	28	28¼	29
58¾	17¾	2½	Am Int Corp	1400	22	20¾	21	23¾
4	1		Am La Pr	100	1½	1½	1½	
25	9¾		Am La Pr pf					
105	28½	4	Am Loco	200	16	10	10	11½
111½	79¼	7	Am Loco pf	200	80	79¼	79¼	81½
47¾	32½	6	Am Mach & Met	400	34¾	34¼	34¼	37¾
51½	18¼	1	Am Metal	400	20¾	19½	20	21¾
26	3½	7	Am Nat G pf	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
119¾	47½	11	Am Pwr & L	5300	48¾	46¾	46¾	48
29	8½	2	Am Rad & St St.	1100	8½	8½	8½	8½
39¾	18	1	Am Radiat	2600	19¾	19¼	19¼	20
37	6¼		Am Repub	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
100⅞	32	2	Am Roll Mill	2800	32	30½	31¼	31¾
67⅝	32½	6	Am Saf Raz	400	37⅝	37½	37⅝	38¾
3¾	1		Am Ship	300	2	2	2	2
79½	45½	4	Am Smelt	3000	54¼	50¾	51¼	53¾
22¼	3½		Am Solvents	500	4	4	4	4
33¼	24	2	Am Sti Fnd	200	29½	27¾	28½	29¼
33¼	5¾		Am Sugr pf	800	8½	8	8	
55½	38	2	Am Stores	100	28½	28½	28½	30½
69¼	40	5	Am Sugar	400	50	47¾	49¼	50
110	95	7	Am Sugar pf	300	97	96¼	96¾	96
27½	16	5	Am Tel&Cab	50	20	19½	19½	20
274¼	176½	9	Am Tel & T	13700	182	176¾	178¾	181½
141¾	96	8	Am Type	100	85	85	85	
124¼	58½	11	Am Wat W	2700	67½	63¾	64	68¼
20¼	5½		Am Woolen	100	9½	8¼	8¾	
9	2¾		Am Writ ct	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	
44¾	20	4	Am Writ pf	100	22	22	22	
17⅞	4½		Am Zinc Smw	500	7	6¼	6¾	7½
53¼	20		Anac Wire	400	20½	27	28	28
81½	33	2½	Anaconda	43100	37¾	35¾	37½	40¾
51¾	38	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	31½	31½	31½	40¾
27¼	14¾	1	Andes Cop	400	15	13½	13½	16¾
82½	61		Armour D pf	400	70¾	70	70¼	71
8¼	2¾		Arm Ill A	400	4	4	4	4¼
4¾	1½		Arm Ill B	100	2	2	2	2
65	23¼		Arm Ill pf	900	51	50	50½	50
46½	20	4	Asso Apparl	100	25	25	25	27
50½	25½	2½	Asso Dry G	1600	27	26½	26¾	27
51	30¼	2	Asso Oil	10	35	35	35	
242½	112	10	Atchison	1300	183	180¼	180¾	194¾
108¾	102	5	Atchison pf	100	106¾	106¼	106¾	
178½	113	10	Atl Coast L	700	119½	116¾	116¾	
51¾	18¾	11	Atl Refin	4800	23¼	22¼	22¾	23
106	53	4	Atlas Powd	300	57¾	57	57¾	58½
37	11	11	Atlas Stores	100	11	11	11	12
263¾	60¾	4	Auburn Auto	400	76½	71½	75½	77¾
7	1¼		Austin N	100	2	2	2	1¾
60	51	3.82	Aust Cred	400	40¾	40¾	40¾	41
10¾	1½		Auto Sales	300	2	1¾	2	1¾
81½	37	3	Auto Strop A	200	37	37	37	
9¾	3¼		Aviation	700	3¾	3¾	3¾	4

—B—

38	19¾	1¾	Baldwin	4700	22¾	21½	22¼	23
116	93	7	Baldwin pf	1800	98	96¾	96¾	
122¾	70	7	Balt & O	1400	76¼	75	75	78½
84	73	4	Balt&O pf	30	78¼	76¼	78¼	
84½	53½	3½	Bangor & A	300	55	57¼	57¼	
20¾	8¼	2	Barker Bros	40	9¾	9¾	9¾	
91	68	6½	Barker Br pf	210	68	66	66	
7½	1¾		Barnet	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
34	12¾	2	Barnsdall A	400	15	14¾	14¾	14¾
92	67½	4	Beatrice	200	75	70	75	75½
70½	46¾	3½	Beechnut	500	50¾	50	50	49¾
85½	76¾	1.35	Beig NR ppf	100	76½	76½	76½	
57½	14¼		Bendix	1800	16½	16¾	16½	16½
56¼	31½	2	Best &c Co	700	42	40	41	40¾
110¼	56¾	6	Beth Steel	24900	65¼	62	63½	65¼
120	115	7	Beth Steel pf	100	116	116	116	116¾
41½	23	1½	*Blaw Knox	300	25	24½	25	24¾
90	74	7	Blum'thal pf	50	82½	82½	82½	
69	18¾	1½	Bohn Alum	400	30¾	30¼	30¼	30
57	33½	4	Bon Ami A	100	60¾	60¾	60¾	
90¾	60¾	3½	Borden	2900	67¾	66½	67¾	67½
50½	18	3	Borg Warner	2100	17	16¾	16¾	17¾
25¾	12½		Briggs	1700	16	15	15½	16¼
22¼			Brookway	100	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¼
78¾	58¾	4	Bkyn Man T	100	66	64¾	65¼	67½
98¾	84¾	6	Bkyn Man pf	100	86½	86½	86½	
68½	53	4	Bkyn-Qu'n pf	100	56¾	56¾	56¾	
178½	99½	5	Bklyn Un G	400	110	107¾	109¾	110¼
71¾	13	1	Bucyrus	500	15¼	14¾	15	14½
43	25½	2½	Buey ey pf	400	27¾	27	27	27
18¾	4		Budd Mfg	100	5	5	5	5
14½	6¾	1	Budd Wheel	2300	10	9¾	9¾	10
74	15¾		Bullard	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	18½
43	36½	3	Bulova Watch	3700	27¾	27	27¼	27¾
51¾	18¾	1	Burroughs	3000	23¾	21½	22	23½
48½	23¼	2½	Bush Term	100	25¾	23¾	23¾	25
4½	1½	.50	Butte Cop	800	2	2	2	2
5¼	2	2	Butte & Sup	144	3½	3½	3½	3½
29¾	10		Butterick	100	10½	10½	10½	10
112¾	37½		Byers	300	44¾	41¼	41¾	44¾

—C—

77½	49¾	4	Calif Pack	500	52¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
2½			Calahan	100	3	3	3	3
23¾	8¼	4½	Calu & Hecla	2500	12½	10⅝	10½	13½
25¾	24⅝	8	Canada Dry	1700	42	40	40¾	41¾
52¼	39½		Can Pac	1900	44	43¼	43¼	44
28¾	8		Capital Adm	200	9¾	9	9	9
42	29¾	3	Capital A pf	200	35	35	35	38
105	96	5	Caro C&O st	10	100¾	100¾	100¾	
362¾	103⅛	6	Case Thresh	11400	116½	112	112	117½
132	115	7	Case Th pf	20	115¾	115¾	115¾	
79¾	29¾	3	Catrpillar	200	32¾	29¾	32	33½
13¾	2		Cav-Dobbs	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
78	47½	6½	Cav-Dobbs pf	10	54	54	54	
60	7½		Celotex	100	7½	7½	7½	
65¾	25½		Cerro de P	3000	34	30	30	38¾
18⅞	3¼		Cert-Teed	100	3½	3½	3½	3¼
67½	16	4.20	Checker Cab	1800	22¾	21¼	22	23
82½	41	3	Ches Corp	400	44½	44¼	44½	46
51¾	38½	2.50	Ches & Ohio	1800	43¾	41¾	41¾	47¾
10⅝	1		Chi & Alt pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
17¾	6¼		Chi Gt West	900	7	7	7	
63¾	22¾		Chi Gt W pf	200	24	24	24	
36⅝	6¾		Chi M&StP	1800	8¼	8	8	8¼
46¼	11		Chi M&SP pf	1000	12¾	12½	12¾	13¾
89¾	42½		Chi & NW	500	43¾	43½	43¾	45¾
27	9¾		Chi Pneu	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	16
125½	62½	7	Chi RI	600	65½	64	64	66
32	22¼	3	Chi Yel Cab	30	23½	23½	23½	
67½	29½	2.40	Childs	200	31¼	31½	31½	32
65	26	3½	Chile Copper	10	39	39	39	
43	14½	1	Chrysler	2500	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
49	35¾	3.60	City Ice	100	38¼	36½	38½	
98¾	79	6½	City Ice pf	10	82¾	82¾	82¾	
13¼	3½	½	City Stores	300			3¾	4
44½	17	3	Clark Equip	100	19½	19¼	19¼	
191½	133¼		Coca Cola	900	187	184½	184½	188¾
52¾	48½	3	Coca Cola-A	100	50¼	50¾	50¾	
64¾	47¾	2½	Col Palm	400	50¼	50	50	
38¾	12		Collins & A	800	14	13	13	13½
77	21½		Colo P&L	100	28	26	25	27½
87	32¾	2½	Colum Gas	12800	38½	38½	38½	39¾
110	99	6	Col Gas pf A	500	104	103	103	103¾
199	81¾	6	Col Carbon	600	91¼	88¼	89¼	93
27½	9½	3	Col Graph	4500	11¾	10¾	11	13¾
40¾	16¾	2	Com Ered	1600	20¾	19¾	20½	21¾
44¾	21	3	Com Cred A	100	34¼	34¼	34¼	
58	25½	1.60	Com Inv Tr	1000	30	29	30	30
38	14½	1	Com Sol	3000	17¾	16¾	17	18
20¼	7¾	.60	Commwith So	5000	9¾	8¾	8¾	10
104¾	90¼	6	Comith Sc pf	200	93	93	93	96
19¾	7¾		Congoleum	700	8¼	8	8¼	8¼
27¾	12¼	2	Con Film	700	14¾	13½	13½	14¼
38¼	15¾	2	Con Film pf	700	18¾	17½	17½	18
136¾	81½	4	Con Oil	20900	98¾	93	93¼	91½
62	35½	6	Con Ry C pf	200	37½	35¼	37½	38¾
			Con Textile	1300				
22½	11¾	1.30	Container A	400	13¾	13	13¾	14
8½	3		Container B	100	7	7	7	
82½	17¾		Cont Bak A	200	20	20	20	21½
7	3¼		Cont Bak B	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	
94¾	66½	8	Cont Can	1700	73	72	72	72
71¾	44½	2½	Cont Can	1700	49¾	48½	49	50¼
37¾	10¼	1	Cont Dia Fib	400	13	13	13	13
77¾	39¾	2.40	Cont Ins	1600	45¼	42	42	43
8¼	2½		Cont Motors	500	3	2¾	2¾	3¼
30½	10	1	Cont Oil	3200	13¾	12	12¾	13¾
40¾	10	1	Cont Shares	5700	13¾	13¼	13¼	13¾
111¾	73¾	3½	Corn Prod	1800	81¾	77¾	79	82
35¾	25½		Coty	2100	31¾	30¼	30¾	31¾
37	6		Cream of Wh	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	28½
22	6		Crosley	300	7	7	7	
18½	6	1	Crown Zell	100	7	7	7	
7	1		Cuba Cane Prod	100	2	2	2	2
9	3¼		Cub Am S					3¼
65¾	30		Cub Am S pf	10	33¼	33¼	33¼	34¾
48	38¼	4	Cudahy	400	41¾	41	41	
14½	3¾		Curtiss Wr	4200	5	4	4	4¼
79¾	35¾		Curtiss Wr A	800	34¾	33¾	34¾	34¾
90½	40	3½	Cutler	200	43½	43½	43½	45¼

—D—

43¾	15		Davison	100	18	18	18	18
181	134	9	Day & Hud	100	140	140	140	
183	82½	6†	Del Lac & W	600	140	140	140	82½
258¾	173½	8	Det Edison	200	180½	180½	180½	182½
34¾	17¾	1.20	Devoe & R A	100	19½	19½	19½	18
219	194½	6	Diamond M ch	600	214	213¾	213¾	217¼
30¾	13¾	1.20	Dom Stores	300	14½	14½	14¾	14¾
145¾	82	4†	Dupont	16300	83¾	80	80	84¾
133	114½	8	Dupont deb	300	116½	116½	116½	

—E—

26½	7¾	1½	†Eastern RM	100	9¾	8¾	9¾	9¾
258½	155½	8†	East Kodak	1800	170¼	163¾	165¼	171¼
32½	11¾	3	Eaton Axle	1100	15¾	14	14	15¾
10½	2½		Elkhorn	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	
62	35	6½	Elfingen pf	100	35	35	35	38
113¾	33	6	Elec Auto Lt	2700	48½	46	46	44½
9¾	3¼		Elec Bond	400	3¼	3	3	
163¾	37½	3	Elec Pwr&L	17100	45¾	43	43½	46¼
102	87½		El Pr & Lt 6 pf	100	101	99½	99	99¾
19½	47½	5	Elec Sto Bat	900	55	54½	55	56¾
69¾	32	3	Equit Bldg	100	32½	32½	32½	33¾
27	9¾		Erie	1300	28¾	23½	23½	26¾
43¾	6¾	4	Eureka Vac	100	7½	7½	7½	7
39¾	4	3½†	Evans Auto L	100	3¾	4¾	4¾	

—F—

39¾	7		Fairbanks pf	10	8	8	8	7½
80½	32	3	Fairb Morse	1100	37¾	35¼	35¼	38½
6	2		Fashion Pk	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
31	17		Fed Dept St	400	19¾	18¾	18¾	
43	34½	2.40	Fed Lt & Tr	400	38	38	38	
89¾	46	2.80	Fed Wat Serv	300	39¾	38¼	38½	37
104¾	90¾	6½	Fidelity Inv	400	98	98	98	
87¾	60¾	6	Filene pf	10	92½	82¾	89¼	92¼
67¼	38¾	3	Firestone pf	200	59¾	58	58	60¾
61¾	38¾	3½	Firestone pf	300	58	58	58	
3½	1		Fisk Rubber	200	2	2	2	2
31¾	3¼		Fisk Rub 1pf	100	11½	11½	11½	
21¾	3		Fisk Rub pf ct	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
104½	42	3	Foster & Wh	1100	54¾	52¾	52¾	53¾
36	23½		Fourth Nat Inv	1200	28	23½	25½	24¾
38¾	15¾		Foundation	1600	8	8½	8½	9¾
57¾	18¾	4	Fox A	37600	38¼	36¾	37¾	38¾
83½	29¾	2†	Freeport Tx	1400	33½	32¼	32¾	33¾

—G—

88	50	3	Gamewell	30	83¼	80	83¼	
18½	4¾		Gen Am Inv	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
111¾	63	4†	Gen Am Tr	2500	81¼	80¼	81¼	80
71¼	36½	3	Gen Asphalt	300	31	30	30	31
38¼	8¾		Gen Bronze	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
34¾	18		Gen Cable	100	32¾	32¾	32¾	33¾
74¾	37		Gen Cable A	100	38	38	38	39¾

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Nov. 17	Nov. 15
100	71¾	5	Gen Cable pf	100	88¾	88¾	88¾	90½
135¾	121	7	Gen Elec	38600	127¾	122¾	123¾	126¾
106¾	84	4	Gen Foods	4300	94¾	89¾	90	96¾
1	111		Gen Gas A					
27¼	10¾	1.80	Gen Mills	2300	31¾	31¼	31¼	31¾
111½	83½	8	Gen Mills pf	100	88¾	88	88¾	91¾
100¾	81¾	6	Gen Motors	38700	48¾	44¾	45¾	48¾
100¾	81¾	6	Gen Motors pf	100	98	98	98	98
37	11¾	2	Gen Outdoor	400	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
115	100½	6	Gen Ry Sig	200	62	62½	62½	63
100¾	81¾	7	Gen Ry Sig pf	100	111	111	111½	
37	17	1	Gen Realty	1900	23¾	23¼	23¼	23¾
100	61	6	Gen Real pf ww	200	67	67	67	69¾
80	40	4†	Gen Refrac	1000	42	42	42	44
100¾	25¾	2	Gillette	4400	33¾	30½	30¾	33
13¾	8¼	1.50	Gimbel Br	1700	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
25	1	7	Gimbel pf	100	7	7	7	8
37	9	7	Glidden	1400	15¾	15¼	15¼	16¾
48½	14½	1.80	Gobel (Adolf)	100	16	16	16	16
104	95	5	Gold Dust	2300	73¾	72¾	73¾	73¾
100	61	6	Goodrich	1600	20½	19	19	21¾
100¾	78½	6	Goodyear	2000	41¾	40¾	40¾	44
100¾	78½	6	Goodyear 1pf	100	42	42	42	48
34½	13	3	Gotham Hos	1200	13¾	13¾	13¾	14¾
80	40	4†	Graham-P	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
12¾	2		Granby	600	3¼	3¼	3¼	4¾
38	11		Grand Silver	100	28½	28½	28½	29
30¾	10		Grand Union	300	13¾	12¾	13¾	14¾
44	24¾		Grand Un pf	100	40½	40½	40½	
43	28	1	Grant (WT)	1200	31½	31½	31½	
102	61	3	Grt Nor pf	1900	66½	66	66	67
25¾	15¼	1.75	Grt No Ore	4300	21¾	21	21½	21
24½	10¼	7	Grt W Sug	2600	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
120	98	7	Grt W Sug pf	100	100	100	100	99½
14¾	10½		Grisby Gru	800	14¾	14¾	14¾	15¾
80	20		Gulf Mobile	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	15
			Gulf Steel	200	22	22	22	

—H—

23¼	7¾		Hahn Dpt St	2400	8¾	7¾	8	8½
80	55	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	400	61¾	61	61	
82	45		Hamm Dpt	10	82	82½	82	
72¾	42	2	Harbison	200	43	41¾	41¾	42½
30	4½

SENTIMENT IN STEEL TRADE IS IMPROVING

Upturn Expected in January—Finished Steel Prices Are Firm

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Day by day developments in the steel industry are none too encouraging, though some observers profess to see a definite turn for the better at the first of the year.

This was the same prevailing opinion which had been expressed by presidents of the steel companies at the semjannual meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute on Oct. 24.

Operations have fallen 4 per cent in a week to the general average of 44 per cent. The pace of the United States Steel Corporation has slackened more sharply, than is the case among the independent companies.

The continued drop in steel scrap prices does not augur any near-by upturn in the steel industry.

The most important steel market event of the week was the announcement by the Carnegie Steel Company that its prices on bars, plates and shapes were unchanged at 1.60c a pound, Pittsburgh. It was three years, almost to the day, since this company made a similar announcement.

Expect Upturn in January

The statement was in the nature of a gesture of determination to hold prices at these levels, and to countenance no shading of prices, even to favored customers. Sentimentally, the announcement had a good effect. The very rarity of such public statements makes them more effective when issued.

There is more than one reason why January should see a brisk upturn. In the first place, the psychology of entering a new year when the past is perhaps forgotten is a constructive factor; more tangible is the fact that steel stocks in the hands of consumers are the lowest in several years and a rapid purchasing movement should develop to build up reserves to normal, once a definite change in sentiment is noted.

Again, the many building and engineering projects which are being planned by governmental and private agencies to relieve unemployment should be taking shape early next year.

The present lack of buying is not so much due to an absence of potential demand for steel as to delays and hesitation on the part of buyers. For instance, it is virtually certain that both the Pennsylvania and New York Central will need large tonnages of steel rails for 1931 delivery, but the inquiries have not yet appeared, though a month overdue in the light of past experience.

Finished Steel Firm

Prices of finished steel are apparently holding firm, thanks perhaps to the Carnegie announcement. Pig iron prices are also unchanged. With the end of the year in sight, it is quite probable that steel makers will be encouraged to hold prices until first quarter demand appears in earnest, by which time prices should take care of themselves. Some steel makers have warned buyers recently that constant hammering down of prices will eventually cause the lowering of wages, which all agree should be avoided.

Structural steel business holds up well, throughout the country and an improvement in inquiries is noted in the Middle West. At New York another section of elevated highway, taking 15,000 tons, and two sections of subway, requiring 15,000 tons also, are the livest projects.

Reports from the automobile industry are more favorable, or to the effect that sales are catching up with surpluses. Some improvement in steel buying by the automobile makers is reported by some companies. Operating rates in the Youngstown (O.) district this week will be 52 per cent of capacity compared with 50 per cent the previous week.

Pig Iron Sales Brisk

Buying of pig iron has become the briskest in five or six weeks. The purchase of 50,000 tons of iron by the American Radiator Company was evidently the signal to bring others into the market. Iron sales at New York last week were 12,000 tons, compared with 5000 tons weekly the last three weeks.

The National Radiator Company bought 3000 tons for Trenton, N. J., while other radiator makers were also inquiring. For this class of iron consumers the present seems an opportune moment to purchase, both because prices are at low levels and because there are better prospects in the building industry.

The nonferrous metals have been greatly stimulated by developments in copper. The price of the latter ended the week at 12 cents a pound, a gain of 2¼c.

Sales of tin were tremendous, with more metal being bought in three days than for a normal month. Tin prices rose from 25 to 27c a pound during the week.

Lead sales were stimulated, with some producers reporting the largest totals in months. Only zinc remained lethargic, sinking slightly to 4.35c a pound, East St. Louis.

BANK SUSPENSIONS

According to Associated Press dispatches the National Bank of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky., with resources of more than $50,000,000, is in the hands of the national bank examiner. The Louisville Trust Company, an affiliated institution, also has been ordered closed. The American-Exchange Trust Company, of Little Rock, Ark., suspended payments for five days. S. S. McConnell has been appointed liquidating agent for the Bank of Tennessee, Nashville, Tenn., closed last week.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Officials of the A. R. Banks & Co., Arkansas financial institution, announced today that 30 banks in the state with which the company is affiliated have suspended payments to depositors for a period of five days. Eight other affiliated banks advised the A. R. Banks Company they were remaining open. The company officials said they had not heard early today from 11 others in the affiliation as to what action they were taking.

LEAD STOCKS INCREASE

Domestic stocks of refined lead increased last month to 84,378 tons Oct. 31, compared with 73,669 at the end of September and 72,833 at the end of August, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reports. Production of refined lead in the United States totaled 55,369 short tons in October, compared with 53,237 in September and 58,036 in August.

MOTOR EMPLOYMENT GAINS

Hudson Motor Car Company is adding an additional 1000 men to its working force, making 3500 additional men put to work in the last three weeks.

BURMA CORP., LTD.

LONDON—Burma Corp., Ltd., reports for the year ended June 30, 1930, net profit of £693,663 after depreciation and taxes, compared with £1,091,943 in the preceding year.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Allegheny 5s '44	89	84½
Allegheny 5s rct	83	83
Allegheny 5s '49	89	85
Am Chain deb 6s '33	101¼	101¼
Am For Pow 5s	83¾	83¾
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	101	100¾
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	90	90
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	50	49
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104½	104½
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	104¾	104¾
Am T&T coll 5s '46	106¾	106¾
Am T&T 5s '65	106¾	106¾
Am T&T sf 5s '60	106	106
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	101⅞	101⅞
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	78	78
Armour & Co 4½s '39	91	90¾
Armour & Co 5½s '43	91	90¾
Atch T&SF 4½s	121	121
All Refining deb 6s '37	101¼	101¼
B&O rfg 6s '50	106¾	106¾
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5½s B	108¾	108¾
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	110¾	110¾
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102	102
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	83¾	83¾
Boston & Me 5s '55	95	95
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 4s '68	99¼	99¼
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	107¼	107¼
Bklyn Un Gas 6s	117½	117½
By Products 5½s C	102	102
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99¼	99¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	101¾	101¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July	100¼	100¼
Can North deb 6½s '46	118	118
Can Pacific deb 4s	88¼	88¼
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99¼	99
Can Pacific 5s '44-'54	103⅜	103½
Cen Steel 8s '41	118	118
Certainteed 5½s reis '48	94½	94½
Chi R&P rfg 4s '34	90	89
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	102¼	102¼
Colo Industrial 5s '34	92	92
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	101	101
Columbus Pow 4½s	96	96
Com Credit 5½s '35	97½	97½
Container Corp 5s ct '43	70	70
Corn Prod 5s '34	103½	103½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	11	11
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	97	97
Detroit Mtd rfg 5s '40	104¾	104¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	85½	85½
East Tenn con	106	106
Erie 5s '67	82¾	82¼
Erie gen 4½s	82	82
Gannett 6s '43	81	80½
Goodrich 6s	72¼	72¼
Goodrich 1st 5½s '47	101	101
Goodyear 5s '57	83½	83½
Great Northern 5s '73 C	104	104
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111	111
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	101½	101½
Hudson Coal 5s' 62	58¼	58¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Humble Oil 5½s '52	102½	102¼
Ind Limestone 6s '46	58	58
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	100½	100
Int Cement Corp 5s '47	98¼	98¼
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100¾	100¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	96	95
L'Autaro 6s '54	61	60
Louis Ark 5s	65	65
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	73½	72
Mo Pac 5s F '77	94¾	93¾
Mo Pac 5½s '49	98¼	98¼
Mo Pas 5s H	98½	98½
Morris & Essex 4½s	84	84
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	52½	52½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	99¾	99¾
NYC&HR cv 6½s '35	100¼	100¼
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	90¾	90½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	90¾	90½
NY Dock 5s '38	81	81
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114	114
NY NH&H 4½s '67	84½	84½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	118	118
NY Ry inc 4s '85	3¼	3¼
NY Tel rfg 4s '41	106¼	106¼
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	84	84
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	101½	101½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	104	104
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103¼	103¼
Nor States Pow 6s B '61	106	106
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	107½	107½
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	94½	94½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103¼	103¼
Pan-Am Pet 5½ & 7s '34	103¼	103¼
Paramount Pub 5½s	86¾	85½
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	70	70
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101	101
Pathé Ex inc 7s '37	53½	52
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	75	75
Penn RR 4½s D	99½	99¼
Penn RR 4½s '63	101¼	100¾
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	100¾	100¾
Penn RR 5s '64	103¾	103¾
Penn RR gen 5s '68	106¾	106¼
PennPr R R gold 6½s '36	109½	109½
Peoples Gas L&C ((Chi) 5s '47	104¾	104¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	92½	92½
Phil Co 5s '47	105	104½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	98½	98½
Pitts & Y Va 4½s C	100¾	100¾
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	108¼	108¼
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	101¼	100¾
Prov Ter 4s	77	77
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	77	77
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	81¾	81¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37 A	102	102
Pure Oil 5½s '40	95	95
Read rfg 4½s '97 A	101½	101½
Read C RR NJ col 4s '51	94½	94½
Remington Arms sf 6s '40	98¾	97¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	90	88½
Richfield Oil 6s	77½	77½
Rep I&S sf 5s '40	100	100
Rio G&W 1st 4s '39	92½	92½
Rock I Ard&Lou 4½s '34	100½	100½
Rutland 4½s '41	100¾	100¾
StL IM&S gen 5s '31	99¾	99¾
StL & SF 4s A '50	85	85
StL & SF 4½s '78	84	83½
StL & SF 5s B '50	98½	98½
StL SW con 4s '32	100	100
StL SW 1st 5s '52	97	97
StP M&M con 4½s '33	101½	101½
StP City Cable 5s	88½	88½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	92	93
Seabd AL rfg 4s '50	94¼	93½
Seabd AL con 5s '45	26½	26½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	19¼	19
Shell Pipe 5s '52	93¼	93¼
Shell Union 5s '47	86½	86¼
Shell Union 5s ct ww	87	86¼
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	103	103
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	82½	82½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	99½	99½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101	100½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101½	101½
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	100	99¾
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	88	88
So Colo Pow 6s '47	103	103
So Pacific col 4s '49	93½	93½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	95¼	95
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	98	97¾
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	100¼	100¼
So Ry gen 4s '56	84½	83¾
So Ry con 5s '94	107½	107½
So Ry gen 6s '56	110¾	110¾
So Ry gen 6½s '56	118½	118½
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	108¾	108¾
So Bell Tel 5s	105	105
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104½	104½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100	99½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	71½	71
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	96½	96½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106¼	106¼
Ter RR Assc StL rfg 4s '53	92½	92½
Texas Corp 5s '44	101	100¾
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	100¾	100
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	100	100
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	47	47
Third Ave adj 5s '60	28½	28
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	100½	100½
Trumbull Steel 6s '40	94¼	95
Union El & P 1st 5s '32	101¼	101¼
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101½	101½
Union El of Chi 5s	92½	92
Union Pacific 4s '47	92½	92
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	95¼	95¼
Uni Biscuit 6s '42	100¾	100½
US Rubber 5s '47	70¾	70
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	84½	83½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101½	101½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '54	74¾	74¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	80¾	80¾
Va Ry & Pow 4½s	100½	100½
Wabash 1st 5s '39	88	88
Wabash 5½s '75	99	99
Walworth 6s '45	80	79½
Warner 6s ww	97½	97½
Warner Bros Pict 6s	74	72
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105½	105½
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	105½	105½
Western Maryland 4s '52	83¾	83
Western Maryland 5½s '77	96½	96½
Western Md 4s '52	94	94
Western Un R E 4½s '50	101½	101
Western Un 5s '60	103¼	103¼
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	91	90¼
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	98½	98½
Wilson & Co 1st 5s '41	98½	98½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last—Nov17	Nov15
3½s '47	101.14	101.14	101.14	101.14	
3½s reg	101.11	101.11	101.11	101.11	
1st 4¼s '47	102.27	102.27	102.27	102.27	102.24
4th 4¼s '38	103.28	103.30	103.26	103.30	103.31
4th 4¼s reg	103.18	103.18	103.18	103.18	103.18
4th 4s '38	102.30	102.30	102.30	102.30	
4th 4s reg	108.27	108.27	108.27	108.27	
US 4½s '52	113.7	113.7	113.7	113.7	

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	70½	70
Akershus 8s '63	96½	96¼
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	88½	88½
Antioquia 7s A '45	66	66
Antioquia 8s '46	100¼	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	94	94
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '58	94¾	94
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	94¾	94
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	93¾	93¾
Argentine Gov 6s '59 B	93¾	93¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	94¾	93¾
Australia 4½s '57	73¾	73¾
Australia 5s '55	78	77½
Australia 5s '57	79½	79
Austria 7s '43 ct	90¾	90¾
Austria (Gov) '43	104¾	104½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95	95
Belgium (King) 6s '55	102½	102½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	108	108
Belgium (King) 7s '45	113½	113¼
Belgium (King) 7s '49	107½	107½
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108¾	108½
Berlin 6s '58	71	70½
Berlin 6½s '50	82	82
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	75	75
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	78	77
Berlin Elec 6s	68½	68
Bogota (City) 8s '45	80	80
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	30	30¼

	Bid	Asked
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	83½	83½
Bolivia (Rep) '99	54	53½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105½	105
Brazil (Con E Ry) 7s '52	75½	75¼
Brazil 6½s '42-'57	70½	70
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	70½	70½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	86	85½
Brisbane 5s '58	71	71
Budapest (City) 8s '62	71¾	71¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61	78¼	78¼
Buenos Aires 6½s '60	78½	78½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	78½	78½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	73	73
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	101	101
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	101	101
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	105½	105½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	80	79
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	83¾	83½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	83¾	83
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	83	83
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	83½	83½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	83½	83
Chile (Rep) 7s '43	83	83
Chilean Loan 7s	84½	84¼
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	3	3
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	67	66¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	67½	66¾
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	66½	66½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	94½	94½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	83¾	83
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	99	98¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	81	81
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	85½	85¼
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	93½	93
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110	110
Danish Mun 8s A '46	108½	108½
Danish Mpn 8s B '46	108¾	108¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94½	94½
Denmark (King) 5s '42	101	101
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105¾	105¾
Duke Power 6s '66	104	104
Dutch Kl 5½s Mar '53	103½	103¼
Dutch Kl 6s '62	103¾	103¾
Finland 5½s '58	79	79
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	90¾	90¾
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	95	95
Framterican Dev 7½s '42	106½	106½
Frankfort 6½s '53	77	76½
French Nat 5s '52	103	103
French (Rep) 7s '49	130¼	130¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125½	125½
German 7s '49	101¾	101¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '58	82	81½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	74	73½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	74	73½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	86	86
Germ Cen Elec 6½s '40 ev-w	94	94
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	73¾	71½
Graz 8s '54	87½	87½
Greek 6s '68	25	25
Greek 7s '64	100	100
Haiti (Rep) 6s '53	95¾	95¾
Hamburg 6s '46	86½	85¾
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	81½	81
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	81½	81
Irish Free State 5s '60-'80	102¾	94½
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	94½	94½
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	97	97
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	97	94¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	94¾	103½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	103¾	97½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	93	81
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	81	66½
Karstadt 6s	94½	94
Krueger & Toll 8s '39 ww	85½	85
Leipsig (City) '47	82	87
Lombard Et 7s '52 ww	86½	86½
Lombard Et 7s '52 xw	105¼	105¼
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105¼	105½
Marseilles (Citr) 6s '34	105¼	105½
Medellin 6½s '54	59	58
Mex 4s small A '04	9½	8
Milan (City) 6½s '52	82¾	82¾
Monteoatin 7s '37 xw	97	96½
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	90½	90½
Netherland (King) 6s '72	105½	105
Nord Rys 6½s '50	106	106
North German Lloyd 6s '47	106	106
Norway Bank 5s '67	100½	100
Norway (King) 4½s '65	101½	101
Norway (King) 5s '43	105½	105¾
Norway (King) 6s '44	105¾	105¾
Norway (King) 6s '50	103½	103½
Norwegian El 5½s '57 ct	97½	96¾
Nuremberg 6s '52	72	72
Oriental Dev 6½s '58	90	90
Oriental Lev Ltd 6s '53	94¾	93¾
Oslo (City) 6s '55	103½	103¼
Oslo O&E 5s '63	96¾	96¾
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	92	92
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	102	101¾
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104¾	104¾
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	108¾	108¾
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	85½	85½
Peru 6s '60	52	51½
Peru 6s '61	70¼	70¼
Peru 7s '59	68¼	68½
Poland 6s '40	73¾	73½
Poland 7s '47	88¾	88¾
Prague (City) 7½s '52	104¾	79¾
Prussia 6½s	86¾	86¾
Queensland (State) 6s '47	95½	94½
Queensland (State) 7s '41	81	81
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53	90½	90½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	90½	90½
Rhine Westphalia '55 ww	90¼	90
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	70	69½
Rhine Ruhr 6s	64½	64½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8½s '53	84½	84½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s	82½	82½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	66	65
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	66	66
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	105	105
Royal Dutch 4s ww	89½	89½
Rumania 7s	78½	78½
Saarenbrucken (City) 6s '53	90¼	90¼
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	55	55
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '36	93½	93½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	83½	83½
Saxon State 7s '45	87	87
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107½	107½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	81	81
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	90¼	90¼
Shinyetsu El Pw 8½s '52	77	77
Siemens 6½s '51	91½	91½
Soissons (City) 6s '36	104½	104½
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	88¾	88¾
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	105¾	105½
Swiss Confed 8s '40	98	98
Toho El Pow 7s '55	90¾	90¾
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	88¼	88¼
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	99½	99½
Trondhjem 5½s '57	87½	87½
Tyrol 7s '52	100½	100½
Uligrara El Pow 1st 7s '45	105½	105½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	101¾	101¾
U S S Copenhagen 6s '37	76½	76½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	76½	76½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	76½	76
Unterelbe 6s '53	76½	76
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	89½	84
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '64	84¾	84½
Vienna 6s '52	94	94
Venis 7s	62½	72
Warsaw 7s '58	72	72
Westphalia El 6s '53	82½	82½
Wurrtemberg 7s '56	86¾	86¾
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	87	

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark Childs & Co., Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Dec.	.73	.75⅝	.73	.73⅛	+ ⅛
March	.73	.75⅝	.72⅝	.73	+ 1⅛
May	.74½	.76⅝	.74½	.76⅜	+ 2⅛

Corn

Dec.	.69	.71¼	.69	.71½	+ 2¼
March	.72	.73½	.72	.73⅞	+ 1¾
May	.74	.76	.74	.75⅞	+ 1¼

Oats

Dec.	.31⅛	.32⅛	.31⅛	.32	
March	.33⅜	.33⅜	.33⅜	.33⅜	
May	.33¾	.34	.33¾	.35	

Lard

Dec.	9.85	9.95	9.80	9.85
Jan.	9.60	9.75	9.60	9.75

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
December	.63	.58	.62⅜	.66⅝
May	.67⅞	.64	.67⅜	.64⅜

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
December	.67	.66	.66⅞	.66
May	.71¼	.68½	.71¼	.69½

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted upon the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .96⅞	$ .94¾	$1.40½
Corn, 2 yellow	.86¼	.82⅜	1.07⅞
Oats, 2 white	.45	.44	6.40
Flour	4.40	4.45	27.75
Beef, family	18.50	18.50	28.50
Pork	32.50	32.50	
Lard	.1190	.1220	.1095
Cotton, mid-up	.1110	.1060	.1775
Zinc	.0437	.0440	.0625
Iron	18.76	18.76	22.26
Steel bil, Pitts	31.00	31.00	35.00
Copper	.11¾@12	.09⅛	.12
Tin	.2580	.2682½	.3987½
Rubber	.0445@.0475	.0475	.0525
Sugar	.0510	.0510	.0638
Lead	.0450	.0450	.0585
Print cloth			

FITTSBURGH SCREW & BOLT

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh Screw & Bolt Corporation reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 Net profit of $1,436,600 after depreciation, interest and federal taxes, compared with $2,638,521 in the like period of 1929.

CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS LOSS

Certain-teed Products Corporation reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net loss of $1,178,167 after depreciation, depletion, interest, federal taxes, etc., compared with net loss of $715,777 in the nine months of 1929.

YOUNGSTOWN OPERATIONS UP

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Youngstown district operations this week will be at 52 per cent of capacity, an increase of 2 per cent from last week.

A WINDOW in WALL STREET

A Mark-Down Sale

WHEN your favorite department store announces bargain days it usually specifies just when they will begin and when they will end. Not so with the stock market. Warning is going the rounds to the effect that those waiting for bargains may suddenly come face to face with the realization that bargain days are yesterdays. The New York stock market gave a good account of itself last week. Of course, there may be a reaction. It is to be considered, however, that investment buying has been unusually large. Much of it has been small-lot buying, which may indicate that stock taken off the market recently will be off the market for a considerable period. Small-lot buyers do not have to take early upturns to unload their holdings on the public. A reduced floating supply of stock may cause rallies yet to come to be more than usually vigorous. At least, this is the way some traders are reasoning. These traders say that when opportunity knocks it doesn't pay to keep her waiting around on the front porch.

A Better Kind of Panic

If the business community insists upon having a panic every now and then, the kind of panic that swept the copper market last week is likely to prove popular. As the price of the red metal took a hop, skip and a jump from 9½ to 12 cents a pound, a regular panic developed among buyers. It is reported that for once in a long time the job of sellers was to keep customers from overbuying. Reports of refusal to fill orders were frequent during the advance.

Striking Out Strikes

The current business readjustment seems to be making more than current history. Not long ago there was a tendency to editorialize on the idea that the capitalistic system was up for trial. Leaders of industry were said to have fallen short of fulfilling their guardianship of the world's economic well-being. Now there is another side of the picture coming to light. A survey just completed shows that, for the first time in its history, the United States is practically free of severe industrial strife in a period of business readjustment. Statistics used in this survey show the nation's strike level at the lowest point in history.

A Widely Discussed Topic

The something-down-and-a-little-a-week system will come in for further discussion at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, this week. Four hundred specialized commercial bankers will meet there. They will be addressed by bankers, lawyers, automobile manufacturers, economists, insurance men and finance company executives. It seems there is one thing all classes of people in the United States have in common, and that is an interest in the installment system.

A Morgan Partner Speaks

Production outrunning consumption, plus artificial attempts to hold prices up, plus the fall in the price of silver which reduced purchasing power of one-quarter of the world's population, plus a shifting of gold holdings, plus political unrest, plus a tendency toward rampant speculation—the answer is current business problems. These causes were cited by Thomas W. Lamont in an analysis of current problems before the Academy of Political Science. And the "somewhat antiquated" trust laws came in for mention also.

An Old Question Answered

Is journalism a profession, an art or an industry? This question is nearly as old as the profession, art or industry to which it applies. The publication of periodicals, daily, weekly and monthly, at last has been classified as industry, however. It is pointed out that the modern newspaper or magazine publishing plant is, in fact, a great manufacturing enterprise and, at any rate, the business of making reading matter has outgrown its ability to finance itself. In these days, when financing of an enterprise becomes public, it isn't long before the enterprise is called an industry.

C. W. M.

TEN BIG BANKS HOLD AGGREGATE DEPOSITS NEARLY 14 BILLIONS

NEW YORK—Aggregate deposits of $13,868,032,000 are held by the 10 largest banks in the world, according to a compilation by the American Banker. Of this huge total the British "Big Five" banks account for $7,826,087,000, four American banks account for $5,336,164,000, and the tenth largest bank, a Canadian institution, accounts for $705,781,000.

In comparison with the American institutions, those in Great Britain and the Royal in Canada have extensive branch banking facilities which extend throughout the length and breadth of the country.

	Sept.24.1930	Dec.31.1929
Chase N B. N. Y.	$1,852,298,000	$1,324,685,000
Midland Nat. Bk. Ltd., Lond.	1,697,808,000	1,637,336,000
Lloyd's Bank, Ltd.	1,692,139,000	1,700,965,000
Barclays B

General Classified

AGENCIES WANTED

AGENCY wanted for New York City; would act as sales representative established lines; thoroughly familiar exporting and importing. C. H. L., 3266 Washington Ave., Astoria, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at 25c; sample free. P. C. GALE CO., Dept. 103, 15 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

POSTAGE STAMPS

OUR LATEST PRICE LIST offers over 1200 attractive sets of stamps, over 500 different packets, full line of albums, supplies. H. E. MOWER, 12 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif.

REAL ESTATE

WINTER PARK, FLORIDA

A town of beautiful lakes and trees; winter rentals and sales of lake front homes; full details and photographs. WINSLOW & WESTON, Realtors, Winter Park, Florida.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

RELIABLE man, well acquainted in his community, to sell and install Dust Shields in stairways; liberal profits. Write IDEAL STAIRWAY EQUIPMENT CO., Canton, Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COMPETENT CHEF, experienced buyer, desires position; go anywhere; references. M-13, The Christian Science Monitor, 1058 McCormick Building, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.—Young English woman as companion or nursery governess; experienced. MISS L. C. DURELL, 1122 De La Vina St.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

AUBURNDALE, MASS.—Small furnished apartment in private home; good location; handy to cars; $35 month. West Newton 1384-M.

BOSTON—Sunny apartment, attractively furnished, 4 rooms and porch; rent reasonable, for winter months. Stadium 8563. 1259 Commonwealth Ave.

NEAR PARK SQ., BOSTON

BEAUTIFUL 2-room unfurnished apartment with kitchenette and bath. Just completely remodeled. Fireplaces, hardwood floors, oil heat, electric refrigeration. Craftex. Just a step to anywhere in town. See it at 5 Melrose Street, Boston, or telephone Liberty 0015.

NEW YORK CITY, 385 Fort Washington Ave.—Unfurnished, sunny apartment, 4 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory, elevator; very reasonable; near Christian Science church; conveniently arranged for renting rooms. Inquire SUPERINTENDENT.

NEW YORK CITY, East 40th—Lovely 3-room apartment, 9th floor, southern exposure, artistic, complete; ideally located. Wickersham 6650.

PHILADELPHIA, 1510 S. 54th St., Chester Ave. Section—2-family house, 5 rooms, bath, private porches, hot water heat, janitor; visitors accommodated.

DOGS FOR SALE

RUSSIAN WOLFHOUND, male, 3 years old, pedigreed; excellent condition. 80 Village Street, Easton. Hancock 7750.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone Endicott 0629 for Appointment
NEW YORK CITY

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, NOV 18

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Dinner music. 6:05, 6:45.

Harold Sanford's Orchestra (WJZ, WBZ). Light classical and popular. 6:15.

Vagabond String Ensemble (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes. 7.

Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor; Alexander Semmler, concert pianist (CBS). Overture, "Orpheus in Hades" (Offenbach); Naila Waltz (Delibes); Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Rimsky-Korsakoff), Mr. Semmler, soloist; Träumerei (Bartlow transcription) (Schumann); Ride of the Valkyries (Wagner). 9:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Selection from "Le Villi," early opera of Puccini, is rare bit since practically no permission is given by the copyright owners to play his music. 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

Eveready Concert Orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor; guest soloist (WEAF—T). Half hour. 9.

"Salute to Washington Machine Industry" (Westinghouse—WJZ—T). Vocal ensemble and concert orchestra. 10.

Soprano soloist; salon orchestra (Enna Jettick—WEAF Chain). 10.

Barbara Maurel, contralto; Evan Evans, baritone; mixed chorus; Jerry Madison, screen gossip; Jesse Crawford, organist; Louis Katzman's orchestra (CBS—T). Features, scene "In Old Seville," featuring "Habanera" and "Toreador Song" from "Carmen" by Maurel and Evans; review of forthcoming picture, "Tom Sawyer." 10:15.

Rhythmic Music

Tom Truesdale and his Musical Aviators (CBS—T). Orchestra of licensed airplane pilots. 7:15.

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar ensemble (CBS). Another installment of "Foolish Facts" and medley of old timers by Mr. Crumit. 8.

Coon-Saunders Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Popular review, closing with "Some of These Days." 8:30. Ted Weems and his orchestra, NBC Pacific. 9.

Yee Lawnhurst, vocalist and pianist; Lucien Schmidt, cellist; Murray Kellner's Orchestra (WJZ Chain). Old favorites "Beautiful Lady," "Japanese Sandman," "Shine On Harvest Moon," and popular review. 9.

Phil Dewey, tenor; male trio; violin quartet; orchestra (WEAF—T). Features, "Three Little Words," from Amos and Andy picture; "Old Timers' Medley," with necessary vocal choruses. 9:30.

Duke Ellington and his orchestra; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11, 11:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Amos 'n' Andy" (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago. 10. NBC Pacific. 8:30.

New England stories (Standard—WEAF Chain). 7:30.

"Adventures on the Highroad" (WJZ Chain). Intimate pictures of life among the Navajo and Hopi Indians of Arizona by Gilbert E. Gable, Philadelphia business man and explorer of "America's last frontier." 8:45.

"Nugget Belle" (WJZ Chain). A corner on the egg market. 9:30.

"Mr. and Mrs." (CBS—T). 10.

"Cuckoo" (WJZ Chain). Radio poking fun at itself. 10:30.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). Hill billy music. 6:30.

Pickard Family (NBC Chicago). Hill billy and folk music. 6:45.

"Troika Bells" (WEAF Chain). Russian period by balalaika ensemble and soloist. 8.

Talks

"The Romance of the Ring" (CBS—T). Dr. Frank H. Visetelly, lexicographer. 9:15.

"Who's Behind the Name" (WEAF Chain). Edwin Alger, writer-cartoonist. 6:30.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain). "Topics in Brief," an interpretation of the news. 6:45.

"Air Scoops with Elinor Smith" (WEAF Chain). American birdwoman. 7.

Walter Winchell and guest artist (WABC). New York newspaper columnist. 7:30.

"Laws that Safeguard Society" (WEAF—T). Dean Gleason L. Archer. 7:15.

"The Early Book Worm" (CBS—T). Alexander Woollcott reviews selected books and announces progress of prize contest. 7:45.

Recital

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). A one man show. 7:30.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME
WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—WEEI String Ensemble.
5:55 Talk.
6:00 Lighthouse and Coast Guard News Exchange, Bob Emery.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 Concert program.
7:00 New England Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Beaconlights.—Robert L. Ripley, "Believe It or Not" Cartoonist.
8:00 Jesters, male trio.
8:15 Companions Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, A. & F. Gypsies Orchestra; male quartet.
9:30 NBC, James Melton, tenor; Brigadiers Quartet; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" sketch, "The Copper Beeches."
10:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (950kc-305m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Children's story program.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets; road reports.
6:00 Time; weather; temperature; Sport Digest.
6:15 Ray Sinatra and Eliot Daniels, piano duo.
6:30 Male trio; instrumental trio.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 Popular dance program.
8:15 Recorded vocal duo.
8:30 NBC, Sam Lanin's Orchestra; male trio; soloist.
9:00 NBC, Ponce Sisters, vocal duo; Retting and Platt, piano duo; Victor Young's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor.
10:30 NBC, "Empire Builders" sketch.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; Sport Digest.
11:05 "Musical Gems."
11:40 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
11:55 Edward McNeilly's Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 CBS, Bookhouse Story Time.
5:45 Dance Program; time.
6:00 Melodists Orchestra.
6:15 "Romance in Rhythm"; orchestra.
6:30 Shepard Stores Orchestra.
6:45 Dairy and Food Council Orchestra.
7:00 Blanca Hoffmann, soprano; Paul Shirley, viola d'amore; Eleanor Fourtin, pianist.
7:15 Political talk; music.
7:30 CBS program.
7:45 Dance orchestra.
8:00 Seth Parker Singing School.
8:30 CBS, "Arabesque" sketch.
9:00 CBS, Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Henri Verbrugghen, conductor.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris"; soloists; male quartet; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; quartet; soloist.
10:30 CBS, "Wit Wit Hour."
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
11:45 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.

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WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Al Lombardo and his Aristocrats.
5:40 Organ recital.
6:00 Fishermen's Program.
6:15 Organ recital; temperature.
6:45 "The Monitor Views the News."

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, Emergency Employment Committee meeting; addresses.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS, Same as WEEI.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: JOHN PYM.

Where: England.

When: Sixteenth to seventeenth centuries.

Why famous: An English statesman, prominent in Parliament during the troublous period of the struggle between King Charles I and his Commons. Pym belonged to an ancient Somersetshire family, which had held its estates from the time of Henry III. His education was at Pembroke College, Oxford, after which he joined the law students in the Middle Temple, London. In 1614 he entered Parliament and was again and again returned to his seat; but his first important speech was not made until 1621—a speech upholding the disqualification of the Roman Catholics on political grounds. Upon the abrupt dissolution of Parliament in 1622, Pym was among those arrested; yet in two years he was back in his seat at Westminster.

Pym was the prime mover in the impeachment of Buckingham and a zealous promotor of the Petition of Rights. By the assembly of the Short Parliament in 1640, he had taken his place as admitted leader of the Commons. Gradually he became one of the chief opposers of the national abuses perpetrated by Charles I. It was because of Pym's pressure upon the King to make peace with the Scots that Charles dissolved peremptorily the Short Parliament; it was because of a petition written by Pym and signed by peers and common people alike—a petition for the redress of countless grievances—that the Long Parliament came into being, against the Royal will. It was Pym himself who carried up Strafford's impeachment to the House of Lords.

As has been often pointed out, Pym had become the most powerful man in England. For in his person he was the embodiment of a people risen against the unconscious tyranny of their King. Pym did not survive to take part in the Civil War. It is said that he had about him nothing of the Puritan, for he was a cheerful little man, pleasant, very human. No great orator, his strength came from his deep sincerity of purpose, his clear and simple expression of ideas.

A Word a Day

Cubit

The ancients had a very simple method of measuring, using the forearm in lieu of tape or rod. They would place the elbow at the starting point on a wall, for instance, and with the forearm and back of the hand against the wall, indicate with the nail of the extended middle finger the next point for the elbow, and so on. In this way a fairly accurate measurement could be made by a man walking along briskly.

Such a unit of measurement was known to the Hebrews as *ammah*, to the Greeks as a *kubiton* (κύβιτον) and occasionally as a *pechus* (English rendering of the word πῆχυς, translated in Matthew 6: 27 as "cubit"), and to the Romans, a *cubitus*, meaning in each instance the elbow or forearm.

The length of the cubit varies, but the average is 18 inches.

Cu'-bit is accented on the first syllable; sound *c* as *k*, *u* as in *use*, *i* as in *it*.

"Which of you by taking thought can add one cubit unto his stature?" (Matthew 6: 27.)

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

In Lighter Vein

Courtesy

Apologetic Gentleman (to postal clerk): "I'm afraid I've put a letter in the air-mail box by mistake, and I thought I'd let you know that I don't want you people to bother to get out a special airplane to take a letter from here to Streatham."—*Humorist.*

Again on Parking

"I read that a man, by means of refueling in motion, drove a car 22,000 miles without stopping."

"Poor fellow! I myself have had trouble trying to find a place to park."

The Janitor

"I am afraid, my friend, you are not listening," said the lecturer, pointing impatiently at a little man sitting in the front seat, yawning.

"I'm not a friend of yours and I'm not here to listen," the little man retorted. "I'm waiting to put out the lights and lock up."—*Capper's Weekly.*

Passing Show
Our Professor makes use of the fact that the Elephant never Forgets.

A Corpliation

A Negro teamster and a small boy were driving along, when the driver, to while the time away, cracked his whip at objects along the roadside.

"Let's see you hit that leaf," said the boy. One crack sent it whirling into the air.

"Tickle that scarecrow's ear," the boy asked again. The whip snapped accurately, without disturbing the stuffed effigy.

"Oh," the boy said, excitedly. "There's a hornet's nest. Hit that."

"No, suh!" the Negro replied. "A leaf am a leaf, and a scarecrow's a scarecrow, but that thing am an awganizashun."

Judge
Hot Dog Stand for Miniature Golf Courses.

A Quotation for Today

UNUSED potentialities will dwindle and disappear.—SHAFTU.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Jim, a Scout

(News Chronicle, London)

JIM is a Boy Scout in the East London Scout Settlement, Stepney Green.

His father has been out of work for a long period; his mother earns a few shillings now and then. Three children of the family have been in the hospital.

Leaving school last spring, Jim secured a job through the Roland House Employment Bureau. As the only wage earner in the family he paid his mother the whole of his earnings—15s. a week. His mother returned him 1s. 3d. to pay his fares to the city and provide him with pocket money.

In the Scout group to which Jim belonged he had a small brother. When the boys began paying in money for the summer camp the small brother had none to give. Jim, unable to go to camp, said nothing, but for 12 consecutive weeks he paid into the camp bank the whole of his weekly allowance of 1s. 3d. in his small brother's name, and walked to and from his work, going without even such necessities as his Scout pocket money might otherwise have provided.

But—the small brother went to camp.

The warden of Roland House, who told this story to the News-Chronicle reporter, said: "Among the boys in the East End of London we come across many instances of fine unselfishness and self-denial. This is one of them."

Friends Along the Road

PICTURE a car out of gasoline on a dark night during a raging Colorado blizzard, and you have the scene of a contribution from Miss L. H. E. She relates, however, that a man came along with a flashlight and, on discovering the predicament, promised when he got home, three quarters of a mile away, to telephone a garage. After a long wait the occupants of the car heard the cheery voice again. He couldn't get anyone by phone, but he was going back to a farmhouse half a mile down the road. Another long wait, and back he trotted triumphantly with a quart bottle of gasoline. "There," he said as he poured it into the vacuum tank, "that will take you to the top of the next hill, and you can coast from there into the village."

Odds and Ends

Radio vs. Reading

That the radio has not caused a decrease in the reading habits of the public is shown by the fact that about 355,000 more books were borrowed for home reading by the residents of New York City last year than during the preceding year.

Canada vs. United States

The area of the Dominion of Canada is more than 600,000 square miles greater than that of the United States proper.

Wild Life Stations

The United States Navy is aiding in wild life protection by administering reservations for albatrosses, rails and finches at Midway Islands, T. H., and for rabbits, quail and wild turkeys at Hampton Roads and Yorktown, Va.

Travel in France

According to recent figures, France has the lowest railway rates of any country in the world.

Nonce-Word

A nonce-word is one coined for the occasion, usually through the necessity of describing some historical or political event.

Floating Population

More than 2,000,000 Chinese live on boats on the rivers and waterways of China.

What Price Glory?

Seventy per cent of the money appropriated by the last United States Congress will go either for preparation for war, or for the expenses of past wars.

Notice to Thrifty Captains

The distance from New York to Hong Kong by way of the Suez Canal is about 20 miles shorter than via the Panama Canal.

Movie Studios in Bombay

There are now eight motion picture studios in Bombay, India, turning out from 12 to 15 films a month; the average film, with native actors, costs only from $10,000 to $15,000.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Sponge said this morning she wished the snow weren't so deep, she'd like to go over and see Buzzy—
And pretty soon I thought, "Hm-m-I'd like to see the little tike myself"—
So what did I do but march over to his house—
And get him by the nape of the neck—
And bring him back to our house for a visit!

Brevities

Louisville Courier-Journal: Modern geography may teach children how to read a road map, but can anyone be taught how to fold one up without getting out of the car?

Arkansas Gazette: Nowadays it isn't so bad to run out of gas on a lonely road. Somebody will be along presently to open a filling station.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: Crows and hawks, it has been found, avoid farms in the vicinity of flying fields. Here is a talking point that the airplane salesman will scarcely neglect.

Humorist: At a confectioner's wedding, sweets were used instead of confetti. If this kind of idea spreads much further, brick manufacturers will probably remain bachelors.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1930

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

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EDITORIALS

The United States and Cuba

SUSPENSION of constitutional guarantees by the Cuban Government again focuses attention on the difficulties of dictatorship. While the Machado régime may not be classed technically as that of a dictator, it is that in effect, for it has rendered impossible effective legal opposition to it. The opponents of the present Government charged that the elections of two weeks ago were unconstitutional, and they made the allegation before, not after, they were defeated.

In fact, the situation in Cuba is similar to that which existed in Peru under the recently deposed President, Augusto B. Leguia. The principal parties are aligned in an unnatural unanimity in support of the Government. Opposition, deprived of a chance for power by ordinary aboveboard political methods, has gone underground into subversive, revolutionary activity. For weeks there has been a continual seething in Cuba and occasional outbreaks such as the three days of rioting which called forth the latest edict.

The Machado Government has been one of firmness and strength. It has much to its credit, particularly in the line of public improvements, including the magnificent Central Highway. But it has never been too tender toward constitutional liberties. And it has come upon parlous times. Political dissatisfaction has been warmed by the distillation of discontent from low sugar prices and economic distress.

And in its difficulties it exemplifies the fundamental fault of dictatorial government. It has grasped power so firmly that it cannot let go gracefully. It cannot perpetuate itself indefinitely and yet it can scarcely be displaced except by revolution.

Even the possibility of revolution immediately raises the question of the United States' attitude. In an informal and almost unobserved manner, that attitude has been recently clarified. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, recognizing the special obligations of the United States under the Platt Amendment—originally an amendment to an American army appropriation bill, but later made an appendix to the Cuban Constitution—defined the American position early in October, when President Machado first asked for power to suspend the constitutional guarantees.

Mr. Stimson stated that the United States still stood on the famous Root note, which was sent in 1901 to Leonard Wood, Governor-General of Cuba, to elucidate the meaning of the Platt Amendment before that basic statement was approved by Cuba. The vital part of the Root note declares:

> You are authorized to state officially that, in the view of the President, the intervention described in the third clause of the Platt Amendment is not synonymous with intermeddling or interference with the affairs of the Cuban Government, but the formal action of the Government of the United States, based upon just and substantial grounds, for the preservation of Cuban independence, and the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty, and adequate for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the Treaty of Paris.

The American Government has always exercised the powers accorded it by the Platt Amendment in accordance with this interpretation. The right of intervention to preserve Cuban independence is thus understood as sharply differentiated from any right to intervene to support an existing Government.

Because the impression has become widespread that the United States has implicitly if not explicitly smiled upon the present régime in Cuba, this angle of the statement made by Mr. Stimson is especially noteworthy. It is a clear intimation that Washington does not intend to intervene at Havana to preserve the Machado Government.

On the other hand, of course, the Secretary of State would lend no encouragement to forces seeking to overthrow Señor Machado. He intended, apparently, merely to correct a mistaken impression that the United States was bound by the Platt Amendment to preserve an existing government in Cuba—in other words, to abolish the right of revolution and give carte blanche to dictatorship. As a matter of fact, all the United States is bound to preserve is order, and that only when Cubans have themselves tried and failed. As a matter of history, American intervention in 1906 was neither to support an established government nor to set up a new régime, but to end a period of anarchy.

Such a clarification of policy as Washington has made through Mr. Stimson should be helpful, not only in advising Cubans what to expect and giving the world a better understanding of the fundamentals in Cuban-American relations, but in helping Americans themselves to assay their Government's obligations toward the Island Republic.

Is the World Going Miniature?

PEEWEE golf, bantam automobiles and midget radio sets! These are landmarks of this year.

Some might urge that the fact they have come in the wake of a period of stock market prices that might also be considered miniature may have something to do with the vogue. But others might equally insist that it does not.

For instance, can anyone maintain that miniature golf is a product of the stock market slump? The simple fact that the courses are so crowded when everyone is supposed to be financially depressed would appear to furnish a rather convincing rebuttal of the assumption.

Certainly the bantam motorcar is not the result of the stock market depression, since the current models cost as much as the most inexpensive of the standard sized cars! They are being sold, to be sure, partly on the ground of ecomonical operation, but even more on their ability to get in and out of tight places. Perhaps that is where they are related to the stock market.

Midget radios, definitely meeting a demand for lower-priced receivers, can be directly traced both to the present tendency toward conservation and to the need of a small receiver for the maid's room, for the youngsters away at school, and for the summer camps.

Forgetting miniature golf (rather difficult when one recalls how frequently it pops up in almost every direction these days), we find that the smaller automobiles and radios may represent the desire to have efficiency with the least amount of bulk. Refinements along any physical line usually trend toward smaller and smaller dimensions. Even in football the massive bulky team of old has been supplanted by a lighter, faster team which thinks its way along, according to several prominent coaches.

Physicists have been miniaturizing lately, too. The smallest bit of matter used to be considered the atom. Next came the electron and proton. Now even these are being eliminated in more advanced theories tending to get farther and farther away from substance matter. With this trend in the fundamental thinking, it is not surprising to see the manufactured products of mankind trail along with the procession toward less and less becoming more and more. Thus added force is given to the quip about a highly specialized natural scientist being a person who knows more and more about less and less until finally he will know everything about nothing.

No "Flight of Alien Workers"

THE New Statesman, of London, which always turns an inquiring and intelligent eye upon the United States, is just a little bit inclined, like some of its neighbors and contemporaries, to look upon economic stringency in the United States with a cheerful philosophy. In a recent paragraph on the subject it said:

> One feature of the present situation which is wholly strange to modern America is the flight of alien workers from the country in great numbers. Never before has the "new American" shown signs of thinking that poverty in central Europe is preferable to hard times in God's country.

The New Statesman is not accurately informed. The "flight of alien workers" from the United States has not been materially stimulated by the unemployment situation. Such workers seem to feel that they would "rather bear those ills we have than fly to others that we know not of." Bad as the unemployment situation in the United States is, aliens doubt whether they would find conditions better in their native lands. Therefore, in September there were 17,792 aliens admitted to the United States, as compared with 15,163 who departed for their former homes. More than 2500, therefore, preferred chancing conditions in America to seeking a livelihood in Europe.

There are those in the United States who will regret that the sweeping statement of the New Statesman was not more accurate. Perhaps if those alien workers who still give allegiance to their native countries should see fit to return to them, labor conditions would be improved in the United States, and social conditions not seriously impaired.

Louisiana's Political Truce

AN EXAMPLE of political compromise has been set in Louisiana by the ratification in the recent election of bond issues totaling $100,000,000. Factional differences have been put aside there in a way which deserves the attention of states where election results may have left disgruntled groups.

Louisiana's truce has been in effect since its primary election in September; ratification of the bond issues removed the last possibility of an attempt to obstruct the work of the majority. Gov. Huey P. Long's nomination for Senator was taken by his opponents as the voters' indorsement of his construction plans, including the proposed issuance of $68,000,000 worth of bonds for highway paving. His opponents favored the improvement projects, but insisted on more adequate safeguards in the handling of such large sums as would be required.

Absence of any organized opposition to the bond issues just ratified was due largely to the recognition that the State would suffer from prolonged factional bitterness. The Governor's opponents could have kept up their contest until after the general election. But they forbore. Without surrendering their views, they called a truce in the warfare of politics.

No factional differences in other states just before the general election exceeded in intensity the issues of the Louisiana primary. If voters and civic leaders there can afford to accept the decision reached at the polls, others can cast aside politics temporarily for the more important and more constructive work demanding immediate attention.

Boiled Shirts: The Mighty Leveler

THE full winter months have arrived and the evening dress or "boiled shirt" period is here.

Those twin events, the growth of a leveling and rank-effacing democracy and the vogue for examining the old ways and scrapping many habits of yesterday, have brought on a minor Evening Dress War.

On the one hand, Harold Nicolson, the English author and reviewer, criticizes wearers of evening dress as "men who encase themselves in starched breastplates." And on the other hand, James Douglas, the facile London publicist, calls evening dress "the indestructible creation of English good form."

Thus is the starchy battle joined—on a wide white front.

Will the "boiled shirt" survive? It probably would not if it were still what it used so prominently to be. A few years ago, in some parts of the world, man's evening dress was a mark of caste. It was a line of social demarcation. Even today hostile cartoonists and political writers in England are fond of drawing and describing J. H. Thomas, the Labor Cabinet Minister in the present Ramsay MacDonald Government, sporting his flawless boiled shirt at dinners and receptions. It is a covert reference to the fact that he was once a railway worker and an intimation that he loves to shine in broad white-fronted evening dress. It is an attempt at a subtle, and of course utterly foundationless, suggestion that this ex-workman, in turning his white front to the great, is turning his broad back on the engine-cleaning class among whom he used to labor. This cartooning habit is a sign that the old class barriers of starch which have faded have not quite faded out.

Evening dress is not only a change, but a rest. Woman is to be pitied in that there is no exact uniform feminine opposite to the boiled shirt. A woman may put on an evening confection of lace, georgette, velvet, satin, or other festive fabric. She may wear a dance frock or a dinner gown, but she has no counterpart to that definite uniform which is man's evening dress and nothing else.

A man's evening dress is not only a rest, a change, a sign that he has doffed the business cares of the day, but it is a mighty leveler. The boiled shirt brings the waiter to the level of the gentleman and the "gentleman" to the level of the waiter.

The Attack on Premier Hamaguchi

A STARTLING exposure of the feeling aroused in one section of Japanese opinion over the ratification of the London Naval Treaty seems to be furnished in the attempted assassination of Premier Hamaguchi. If the first reports are true, the act of the misguided youth who attacked the Premier was a reactionary protest against the reorganization of the Privy Council, announced soon after the naval treaty was ratified.

This was a personal victory for Premier Hamaguchi. For many years the Cabinet had been irked by the interference of the Privy Council, which was usually on the side of the militarists, and in backing their causes had frequently exceeded its functions as a purely advisory organ of state. A powerful element in the Council took up the grievance of the militarists, that the naval treaty was signed in spite of their opposition.

Behind the scenes a struggle was waged over the issue of the right of the Cabinet to have the last word of advice to the Throne in matters pertaining to the national services. In previous tilts the upshot had always been the resignation of the Cabinet, but this time the Privy Council lost, with the result that, if its reorganization takes shape according to plan, the cause of party government in Japan will have taken a great stride forward.

Naturally the militarists are considerably chagrined. It looks as if their political wings, like those of the Privy Council, have been clipped. That may be one of the unexpected but useful fruits of the London naval conference.

Renewing Army-Navy Football

THAT the United States Military and Naval Academies have temporarily buried their differences regarding eligibility rules, and have agreed to the Army meeting the Navy in a football game in New York City on December 13, for the benefit of the unemployed, is welcome news. It will mark the resumption of a game which has always been one of the most colorful and sporting gridiron contests in the United States, and in so doing will bring some $400,000 or $500,000 into the coffers of those who are raising money with which to aid the unemployed this winter. Also, it seems likely that it may result in the authorities of the two academies coming to terms, which will mean the restoration of all lines of athletic competition between them after a lapse of three years.

The West Point authorities are insistent in announcing that, although they are willing to meet the Navy in this charity game, they do not now consider, nor have they ever seriously considered, conceding anything in the way of changing their eligibility rules. It may be recalled that the break which came in 1927 was due to the Military Academy authorities declining to adopt the intercollegiate three-year rule which had been adopted by Annapolis. The Navy authorities felt that West Point had a decided advantage when it allowed former college stars to play during their four years—or three, as has been the case since the plebe rule went into effect.

West Point, on the other hand, claims that every cadet is a bona fide student and should be allowed to play on the Army eleven during his last three years at the Point, irrespective of how many years he has played college football. While the impartial follower of the two academies can see some virtue in each contention, perhaps a little more can be said for that of the Navy, since its age limit, being lower than that of West Point, prevents athletes of any great college experience enrolling at Annapolis.

But, despite all assertions on the part of the Military and Naval Academy authorities that this benefit game does not mean that either has given way in its insistence on certain changes before they resume athletic relationships and that it is simply the worthiness of the cause which is bringing them together, it would occasion no surprise to many if a no more distant date than the fall of 1931 should find them again meeting in friendly gridiron rivalry, to be followed by competition in all the other branches of athletics which they used to enjoy. And this will be equally as pleasing as is their generous act in aiding the unemployed.

Editorial Notes

The Park Falls (Wis.) filling station operator who spent his spare time during four years making a bedroom suite which contains more than a million pieces of wood must not be overly fond of sleep.

"Wanted, by a singing farmer: men to both sing and farm," reads an advertisement in a Georgia market bulletin. Thus is sounded a note which harmonizes with farm relief.

Chile plans to grow olives commercially, but it will not object to the competition of neighboring states which recently have begun waving olive branches.

Reminiscences of Gloucester

GLOUCESTER, MASS.

I STOOD on the wharf regarding with a sailor's appreciative eye the fine schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud, which had just represented Gloucester and all Cape Ann—America itself, for that matter—in the classic contest for the Sir Thomas Lipton trophy with the Nova Scotia champion, the Bluenose.

Her lines were those to delight a seaman's heart and yet her seaworthiness was no less apparent. She was that climactic achievement of the boat-builder's craft, a vessel of real beauty which could also "go to sea." And, having scant patience with knifelike bows, "trick booms" and six-knot breezes as attributes of ocean racing, I stood there lost in admiration.

* * *

"I rigged her," said a quiet voice at my side. "She's a beauty, ain't she?" He was of obvious Scandinavian extraction, a true descendant of the vikings. "Thirty years I've been a Gloucester rigger," he went on. "Ran away from a Danish bark here in Gloucester an' been here ever since." I suggested that he must have been a shipmate of some of the famous "old-timers" in the days of winter cruises to the Grand Banks, those Gloucester supermen of the sea who used to boast that they never shortened sail.

"I knew them all," he agreed. "But more'n that, mister, I was with Howard Blackburn an' his crowd when they went 'round the Horn in their schooner bound to the Klondike."

"And Blackburn," I asked. "He's still active?"

"Sure enough! Why, only the other day when they had their regatta here, them summer folks from the Point, Blackburn was out in a dory all decorated up, an' he won the first prize!"

Howard Blackburn! The man who survived five days and nights in an open boat after missing his schooner in midwinter on the Banks and then rowed 200 miles into a Newfoundland outport; the man who made two trips single-handed in a small sloop across the Western Ocean, though partially disabled after his terrific experience; the man whose indomitable determination surmounted all material obstacles, such a one as might inspire Homeric verse! I told my Scandinavian acquaintance that I had once met Blackburn here in Gloucester, years ago when, after a lusty yachting trip down the coast from Maine, we had put into Gloucester's fair haven for refuge.

"Go down an' see him again," I was advised. "He sees lots of folks in the summer time. Like to have you come over an' eat dinner with us." This was after we had talked for more than an hour of the old Gloucester days, there on the wharf beside the Gertrude L. Thebaud, "but we're movin', an' the place is all cluttered up." We clasped friendly hands as he climbed into a rickety automobile and rattled away through the waterside street.

* * *

I always like to revisit Gloucester. True, the place and its very atmosphere have changed markedly since twenty years ago, but the salt of the sea is still there, the flavor of the ocean yet lingers, and there is not lacking much to suggest a long line of reminiscences of the brave old days. The steam trawler has put an end to the long fishing cruises, there is no more "going down to the Western Banks" in winter and not much at any time, and every schooner has its motor engine.

While, however, such marvels as the Gertrude L. Thebaud, this other one here at the next wharf, the Arthur D. Story, or yonder veteran, the L. A. Dunton, spread their huge mainsails along eighty-foot main booms, Gloucester will yet be Gloucester. Their chief activity now is engaged with the mackerel fishing, usually at its best off the New England coast in the early autumn.

Mackerel seining is a lusty and profitable trade. "For she's the Lucy Foster, a seiner out of Glo'ster—" How that old refrain runs in my thoughts as I wander about these Gloucester wharves! What was the rest of it? "Da—da—dee, da—dee—dee—" ah, the old fisherman's hilarious jingle easily recalls itself, but the words we used to roar forth above the September breezes off the New England coast more than twenty years ago are forgotten!

After the lights gleam forth along the fine esplanade I wander reflectively there, and as I note Eastern Point's revolving beacon, and the red lantern on the end of the distant breakwater, I remember the night we thrashed down the coast in the teeth of a southwest blow, struggling to gain enough on tack after tack to get that red light to leeward of us at last. I was a "forem'st hand" on a Maine lumber coaster, and well disgusted with the job.

We had pumped and hauled and lifted all the way from Machias, snatching now and then an hour's sleep without changing water-soaked garments, vowing we would hasten far inland and seek work on a farm if ever we set foot on dry land again. And when at last Eastern Point was sufficiently under our lee and we had worked inside to the shelter of the breakwater, the music of that anchor chain as it rattled through the hawse pipe seemed to each one of us a pæan of relief and gratitude.

* * *

Reminiscences of Gloucester! They include more than one other glad entry into that fair harbor after nights and days of tossing about in the bluster outside, sometimes for many hours within the very sight of those twin beams on Cape Ann. "Head her west-so'west from Quero 'til we sight the Lights on Ann!" the old "Banker" used to sing, and it was a refrain known from "the Labrador" to Narragansett Bay. To hear a score of lusty Gloucestermen, gathered on the quarterdeck of the famous old Conqueror, or the swift Columbia, roar forth that chanty was to be reminded of the elemental music of the spheres!

Those were the days when the "Grand Bankers" would go down in early autumn and strive to load up with salted fish in time to be home for Christmas, and the prodigious feats performed as daring skippers "drove her" from the Banks to Gloucester through December gales, are among the epics of the sea, comparable to the deeds of Josiah Perkins Creesey, of Provincetown, and James Murphy, of Bath, in their "windjammers" that plied off the Horn.

Yes, the air of Gloucester is still atingle with the salt of the open sea, and the type of men whom that sea in its wildest moods could not appall still lives on Cape Ann. Nor is the master craftsmanship of Essex lost, as this same Gertrude L. Thebaud, which all Gloucester hopes and believes will restore the Fisherman's Cup in a "real race," well attests.

M. T. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—London

LONDON

THE Prince of Wales has just discarded his familiar three-feathered heraldic badge on his Court Circular, which is issued daily from St. James's Palace announcing His Royal Highness's engagements. In its place he has adopted his lesser known coats of arms. The change, which caused considerable surprise, is said to have been made at the express desire of the Prince himself. The historic plumes, enfiled with a scroll bearing the famous motto, "Ich Dien" (I serve), were taken by the Black Prince, according to popular legend, from the blind King of Bohemia, who was fighting under the banner of the King of France at the battle of Cressy. Ever since then these three ostrich feathers have been the sign of the Heir Apparent to the English Throne.

Prince Discards Heraldic Badge

* * *

A great tribute was paid to the crab population of the shores of Britain when the Government issued an official report recently on crabs and lobsters. This unusual publication, which can be bought for 1s. 6d. at His Majesty's stationery office, discloses the fact that there exists an "Interdepartmental Committee on Crabs and Lobsters." A glimpse into the habits of these crustaceans shows much of interest. A great love for home appears to be one of the most remarkable characteristics of the crab. A particularly energetic specimen was actually found to have traveled a distance of seventy-eight miles—presumably walking sideways all the way in conventional crab fashion—to its home on the Lincolnshire coast. Many marking experiments have been carried out, the report states, to ascertain the migratory habits of these creatures. Marking consists of attaching a small metal disk, lettered and numbered just like a miniature motor registration plate, to one of the large claws of the crab. Practically every crab released has been noticed to make straight for home and the majority have reached their destination, though a case is recorded of one which enjoyed two years' freedom before it was finally recaptured.

How Crabs Do Love Their Homes

* * *

The picture of London in 1235 receiving its water supply from a river flowing through Piccadilly was recalled by the recent sale of the freehold of some properties in Conduit Street by the City Corporation. It is recounted that the citizens of London at that time were no longer able to get enough water and were obliged to purchase the rural property, Conduit Mead, through which a stream ran from Hampstead to Piccadilly, where a trace of it is still said to be evident in the dip of the roadway near Half Moon Street. Its further course is not known, but as the water could only have been delivered by its own gravity, it must have passed to the north of the Strand.

London's Water Supply in 1235

The sale also offered an interesting example of the lengthy leases—999 years in this case—peculiar to London transactions. Conduit Mead was held by the City Corporation on lease at £4 a year until 1628, when Charles I, it is related, greatly in need of funds, had to transfer the freehold to the corporation in consideration of the payment to him of certain moneys. Actually it is a very rare event for the corporation to dispose of any of its property held by ancient purchase, for it draws a very large income from freeholds within and without the city. But in the case of the Conduit Street estate, about 180 years ago the lessees managed to acquire the right of holding the leases in perpetuity by paying fines at intervals and consequently London had not been receiving its proper yield.

* * *

The oldest golf club in the world—Royal Blackheath, London, which was founded in 1608—has just held its annual dinner with pomp and ceremony, entirely divorced from the usual somberness of functions indulged in by golfers. Members and guests were gayly piped in to dinner by Pipe Major Marshall of the Cameron Highlanders. Brilliant in their red uniforms, the past captains of the club sat at the high table with the silver and ivory challenge cleeks arrayed in front of them. The climax of the jovial feast came when, with the shrill shriek of bagpipes, the haggis was piped in. Then the Pipe Major headed the traditional procession of past and present officials bearing the cleeks and other trophies round the table. Finally, in the words of a contemporary, "lest all this 'ancientry' should lack any touch of the modern, came an exposition of midget golf with the clubs of a member who had come hotfoot to the gathering from the course."

Annual Dinner of Oldest Golf Club

* * *

"Midget," "Miniature," "Tom Thumb," and all the other varieties of "Wee Golf" show no signs of losing their popularity with Londoners. Restaurants in particular have installed nine- or eighteen-hole courses in every spare nook and cranny of their establishments, with the result that many a midday lunch interval is now prolonged by a thrilling encounter round the numerous ingenious hazards. Visitors to the metropolis express great surprise at the appearance of courses at various underground railway stations—places where leisure is not usually much in evidence. A reflection of the miniature golf craze is that George Lansbury—popular First Commissioner of Works, who has so endeared himself to Londoners by his efforts to extend and improve their amusement facilities—is reported to be considering the proposition of providing M. P.'s with clock golf and bowls on the site of the Victoria Tower Gardens, which adjoin the House of Lords. A bell would be conveniently placed to warn members of the progress of debates so that they could reach the lobbies in time to record their votes.

"Wee Golf" is Popular in City

* * *

The public's great interest in flying is amply illustrated by a glimpse of the daily activities at Croydon, London's air port. Queues of people are almost always to be seen waiting their turns for brief trips in the air. Apart from that there is usually a considerable audience to watch the graceful spectacle of the arrival and departure of giant air liners and the constant landing and taking off of cheeky-looking little private planes and businesslike Royal Air Force machines. The main road past the airdrome leads from London to the south coast, and many of the thousands of private cars passing each day stop for a short while or slow down for their occupants to enjoy the sight of air-traffic movements which, though it has become so familiar, still does not fail to attract attention.

Great Interest Shown in Flying